The Hongkong Telegraph.

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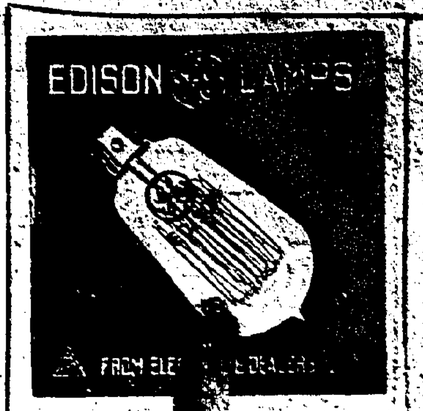

THE FINAL TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND'S BIG SCORE; GOOD RESPONSE BY AUSTRALIA.

Mead's Record Innings.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 15.

At the Oval in dull weather before twenty thousand people, with the wicket in excellent condition, England's innings lasted 6 h. 40 minutes. The scoring was fast throughout, but was somewhat checked by superb fielding. Confident batting reduced the Australian bowling to the most ordinary. Mead (182 not out) played in brilliant style, his innings including 20 fours. He gave two chances. This is the highest score by an Englishman in any Test Match in England.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, who saw the close of the innings, stayed seventy-five minutes.

The Australians batted for 155 minutes, Macartney and Andrews participating in a dashing partnership. Scores:

ENGLAND. (1ST INNINGS).

Russell, c Oldfield, b McDonald	15
Brown, b Mailey	32
Tyldesley, c Macartney, b Gregory	39
Woolley run out	23
Mead, not out	182
Sandham, b McDonald	21
Tennyson, b McDonald	51
Fender, c Armstrong, b McDonald	6
Hitch, b McDonald	18
Douglas, not out	21
Extras	5
	403 for 8 (dec.)

Bowling: Gregory 1 for 128; McDonald 5 for 143; Mailey 1 for 85; Armstrong 0 for 44.

AUSTRALIA.

Collins, h w, b Hitch	14
Bardsley, b Hitch	22
Macartney, b Douglas	61
Andrews, not out	59
Extras	6
	162 (for 3)

County Cricket.

Surrey won by an innings and 74 runs. Somerset won by one wicket.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS

Strong Disinclination to Regard Situation as Hopeless.

London, August 15.

There is a strong disinclination both in Dublin and London to regard the situation arising from the communications between the British and Sinn Fein Governments as hopeless. It is expected that the Dail Eireann meeting to-morrow will be influenced by the universal feeling of relief in Ireland since the operation of the truce, and will hesitate to take a step which might again plunge the country into anarchy.

The comments in the Dublin Press to-day are most moderate, and are obviously inspired by a desire to say nothing likely to close the door to further negotiations.

INDIAN OPIUM.

Exports to China Prohibited by the Hague Convention.

London, August 15.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate asked what action was proposed by the Government of India regarding the export of opium from India owing to the failure of the Chinese Government to carry out its undertaking to put down the cultivation of opium in China. Mr. Montagu replied that as the Chinese Government had prohibited the import of opium into China in 1919, the Government of India was bound under the Hague Convention to prevent its export to China.

THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY.

Germany Said to be Re-Establishing Monopoly.

London, August 15.

The President of Scottish Dyes, Limited, Glasgow, who has returned from a tour of India and the Colonies, says that German dyemakers are determined to exclude British dyestuffs. They have formed a strong combination, which will exact exorbitant prices for any special kind of dye unobtainable in Britain.

FIRE AT AMERICAN OIL WORKS.

Loss of Life and Heavy Damage.

Philadelphia, August 15.

A great fire occurred at the Breeze oil works of the Atlantic Refinery Company. Flames spouted hundreds of feet high, and twenty-four hours elapsed before they were extinguished. Five persons were killed. Damage to the extent of a million dollars has been done.

STABILISATION OF EXCHANGE.

U.S. Now Considering Financers' Congress.

Washington, August 15.

The Treasury officials are considering the question of assembling an international congress of financiers, possibly coincident with the disarmament conference, to discuss the stabilisation of foreign exchange.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Reported Further Wholesale Executions, Including Women.

(Reuter's Service.)

Reval, August 15.

Advices from Archangel state that Generals Klenbovski and Gutor, ex-members of General Brussiloff's executive of the War Council, who had been long imprisoned, have now been shot with forty other officers and the wives of two officers who fled from Russia.

"Orders to Shoot Starving Peasantry."

Paris, August 16.

It is reported that Communist regiments are being despatched into the interior of Russia with orders to shoot the starving peasantry, who are trying to cross from one Government to another.

Princess's Romantic Adventure.

Princess Tatiana Kourakin has arrived in Paris after being imprisoned for three years in Russia. She escaped by a pretended marriage with a Bolshevik, paying him for the purpose Rl2,000,000.

Soviet's Haughty Stand.

A message from Riga says that Litvinoff has advised the American commissioners that the Soviet will not allow any American in Russia during the revolution to accompany the relief organisations. It is contended that this is due to the fact that the Americans have seen and know too much, and could not be deceived by Bolsheviks.

UPPER SILESIA.

Not "a French Diplomatic Defeat."

Paris, August 15.

In an interview the Italian Premier, Signor Bonomi, stated that it would be a serious error to believe that the reference of the Silesian question to the League of Nations constitutes a French diplomatic defeat. He added: "Nothing authorizes one to foresee that the League will enevitably make its decision conform to the British view." Signor Bonomi for his part, will grant his representative at the League full liberty of decision.—*Havas.*

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

CHINESE NEWS.

The Central Situation.

Our Canton correspondent says that a rumour is prevalent that Kweilin, where the Kwangsi troops were holding out, has now fallen, the fate of the Kwangsi commander not being known.

At the special meeting of Members of Parliament held in Canton on Saturday to consider the question of sending an expedition to the North the requisite majority in favour of the project was not forthcoming.

A meeting of the leading merchants of Kwangsi has been held, at which it was decided to elect Chan Kai-yee as Civil Governor. At the same time the meeting declared the province's "independence."

A Peking telegram to hand says that the Tuchun of Chihli has received a report that two divisions and four regiments of Kwangtung troops will assist Hunam to attack Hupeh. In consequence he has ordered an increase of the Chihlian forces in the latter province. A secret meeting of the Cabinet has also been held to consider the Hunam question.

A telegram received in Shanghai yesterday stated that Wu Pui-foo arrived at Hankow on Saturday and assumed office next day. He has decided to attack the Hunam forces if they do not vacate the province within a week.

The Tuchun of Kiangsi has reported to the Peking authorities that President Sun Yat-sen *intends to carry out a big military* scheme against Wuchang and Hankow, and he asks for urgent assistance from the capital.

We take the following from the *Canton Times*:

Word has been received from Gen. Chan King-ming at Nanning stating that Kweilin which was in control of Shum Hung-ying, one of the defeated Kwangsi militarists who severed relations with the former Warlord Luk Wing-ting at the last minute when his fall was imminent, was captured by the Cantonese Army. Shum Hung-ying together with his gang of minor militarists have fled and the city is now in the entire control of the Cantonese troops.

When former Warlord Luk Wing-ting was being defeated on every side, Shum Hung-ying changed his colours and declared his intention to join with the Cantonese against his former chief Luk Wing-ting. His declaration was accepted with very little faith and the Cantonese troops of the right wing were ordered to remove him at all costs. His defeat at Kweilin means the removal of all Kwangsi military influence in the northern part of Kwangsi province.

BICYCLE THEFTS.

Two More Stolen from Kowloon Ferry Stand.

Kowloon residents are doubtless beginning to wonder when the Police will take more effective action to prevent the theft of bicycles from the stand at the Ferry pier.

Two further thefts took place yesterday, bringing the number of stolen machines up to eight within the past few weeks. Mr. Hynd, a resident of 3, Cox's Path, is one of the victims, whilst Mr. P. F. C. Prata is the other. The latter reports that he only left his machine there for a quarter of an hour, but that on his return it was gone.

The thief or theives are certainly showing a fair amount of daring in the matter, seeing that a constable is always on duty at the spot to superintend the rickshaw traffic. The public have a right to a little better protection in this matter than they have been afforded of late.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INVESTIGATION.

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

The U. S. Court officials have no notification of the investigation ordered by President Harding reported in Japan. Mr. Lobingier sailed for the United States on Wednesday.

JAPANESE WOMAN MURDERED.

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

Six men have been held in custody in connection with the murder of a Japanese woman.

PIRACY.

From Shaukiwan to Taipo.

The report of an armed piracy on a trading junk was made by the steersman, on the arrival of the junk here on Sunday. Sailing with a cargo from Shaukiwan to Taipo, the vessel was stopped at the Sau Sui Moon Pass by two one-masted junks whose crews, armed with revolvers and pistols, suddenly opened fire on the trading junk without any warning. The fusilade left the crew of the latter unharmed and soon after this, the vessel was boarded by four men armed with Mauser pistols and revolvers who drove the crew into the hold, and assumed charge of the boat and her cargo. The pirates then set sail for Fan Lo Kong, in Chinese territory, where they landed and discharged the cargo of the captured junk, of a value estimated at $1,000. The unfortunate crew were then left to their own device to bring the vessel back to Hongkong.

TAILORS' WAGES.

Madam Lily Takes Action.

Lily Negre, trading as Maison Lily, sued six of her tailors in Mr. Justice Wood's Court this morning for various sums lent by her to them and payable on demand. There were counterclaims in which defendants contended that it had been orally agreed in December that they should have their wages increased 30 per cent. in accordance with the request made by the Ladies Dressmakers' Guild and this increase had never been received.

The case for plaintiff was conducted by Mr. Webster and Mr. T. Rowan represented defendants.

Mr. Rowan opened his case by referring to correspondence between the Ladies Dressmakers' Guild and Madame Lily. Defendants received no satisfaction and on Dec. 22nd, the foreman tailor interviewed plaintiff.

His Lordship asked if the six defendants were all the *employes*.

Mr. Rowan: No, there are others.

His Lordship: Are they content?

Mr. Rowan: No, they are on strike.

At the interview between the foreman and Madame Lily, continued Mr. Rowan, plaintiff was told that unless she granted an increase of 30 per cent. by 2 o'clock that day there would be a strike. Plaintiff said she would give an answer later and before 2 o'clock she went to the workshop and told the *employes* that she would pay them more. For making an afternoon dress she would pay $8 instead of $6, for an evening dress she would pay $9 instead of $7, for making a wedding dress she would pay $13 or $15 instead of $10 and with regard to blouses, etc., she would grant an increase of 30 per cent. Defendants were satisfied and continued to work. On February 1st, the foreman asked about the increase and plaintiff replied that as they owed her money she was deducting it from the 30 per cent. On June 22nd the *employes* found that the 30 per cent. which they had not received exceeded the amounts that they owed plaintiff and they saw their solicitors. Later there was trouble over their pay and on July 6th the *employes* came out on strike. The increase had been sanctioned by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. Rowan mentioned, and it was thought that the extra 30 per cent. should date from January 9th.

Evidence was taken and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 8⅝d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.49. Temperature:—86. Humidity:—77.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 6 55 p.m.

THE IRISH LEADERS.

De Valera (right) and Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein, at the peace meeting in Dublin where the Irish leaders accepted Lloyd George's invitation to attend the peace conference in London. Griffith had just been released from prison by the Crown to take part in the peace negotiations.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Hopes of Re-Starting.

A further adjournment of the winding-up petition with regard to the Banque Industrielle de Chine was applied for in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, this morning by the Manager, Mr. M. Montargis.

Mr. F.C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston), on behalf of petitioner, said telegrams received by Mr. Montargis from Shanghai, Peking, and Paris indicated that now a transactional settlement had been granted negotiations were proceeding apace and the re-organisation of the bank appeared to be imminent.

Counsel then read an affidavit by the petitioner, in which Mr. Montargis stated: "From a perusal of such telegrams I am of the opinion that the re-organisation referred to is a re-organisation which the Directors of my bank in Paris hope to bring about by which the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be taken over by a bank combine under its old or a new name and which will take over all assets of my bank and supply the necessary funds to pay its liabilities with a view to paying off creditors and depositors in full and so maintain the prestige of the French nation in the Far East and continue to enable French merchants to deal with a bank of their own nationality in the Far East."

"I therefore humbly ask this Court that the hearing of the winding-up order be adjourned until Oct. 18th, 1921," continued the affidavit. "Such adjournment will not in any way prejudice depositors and creditors in Hongkong because the provisional liquidator is empowered to collect in and protect all the assets of the bank and is so doing and the only further assets of the bank which the winding-up order would enable him to pursue are such as assets the collecting of which would entail litigation and, as in the event of such re-organisation being brought about depositors and creditors would be paid in full, it is, in my opinion, to the advantage of such creditors in Hongkong to further adjourn the hearing of my bank's petition for the winding up in Hongkong in order that they may reap the benefit of any re-organisation which may be brought about."

It was mentioned by Mr. Jenkin that no notice had been received from any creditors or contributories that they desired to appear at the adjourned hearing. It had occurred to the petitioner, said Counsel, that possibly it would be commendable to His Lordship that an order should be made by which this adjournment, if granted, should be conditional and that the matter might be restored to the notice paper at any time by way of an *ex parte* application.

His Lordship:—That should be done, I think, because the adjournment you are asking for is a lengthy one that will carry us over the vacation. So long as it is clearly understood that there is power to ask for restoration to the list at any time on the grounds being given.

An order would be made, said His Lordship, in the direction indicated. The provisional liquidator (in the Registrar) and the special manager (Mr. E. A. M. Williams) would continue in their appointment.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The American Express Co. has something interesting to say about Travellers Cheques.—Page 9.

Consignees of cargo are notified of the arrival in port of the s.s. Bentinnes. Gibb Livingston & Co. Agents.—Page 5.

The mid-week programme at the World Theatre features Betty Brice in "Loyalty."—Page 4.

A Young Canadian lady seeks managerial position in Hongkong.—Page 4.

Lammert's on the 19th inst are selling off Galvanized Wire at the Kowloon Wharf; on the same date in the afternoon a collection of old Chinese paintings and on the 22nd inst., household furniture—Page 4.

A six-roomed house on mid level to let from February next.—Page 4.

NOTICE.

L & C HARDTMUTH'S
KOH-I-NOOR
MADE IN CZECHO SLOVAKIA
THE PERFECT PENCIL

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KOH-I-NOOR

(Made in Czecho Slovakia)

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 5/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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Ice House Street.

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Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... ... Tel. K.21.
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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

MUI TSAI.

Outspoken Address by Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

Preaching at Union Church on Sunday morning, the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie refered to the *Mui Tsai*, the text being: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." (Gal. 3-28.

Jesus Christ, he said, in a world divided by racial and social cleavages, declared Himself the Son of Man, and in Him it became open to every human creature without distinction of race, sex or condition to enter into an equal childhood toward God. For this reason the gospel is fundamentally opposed to the institution of slavery, because slavery is essentially an outrage upon human dignity. At its outset Christianity had to put up with slavery amongst other established institutions, but it could not go on doing so, having once made the bond servant an equal member of the Church and declared him a citizen with full franchise in the Kingdom of heaven.

For the same reasons Christianity is unable to tolerate polygamy, the closely allied abuse which slavery always fosters. The distinction between man and woman is fixed by nature and therein differs from the purely artificial distinction between master and slave. But once admit that woman is the equal of man in Christ and you destroy the harem.

You cannot make a Christian citizen a "secondary wife." Secondariness in the marriage relationship is like slavery, essentially a degradation of personality. No man who really regards woman as his equal would ask any woman to accept such a relationship, and no woman who knows herself a daughter of God in Christ would accept it willingly.

In many cases the position may be one of ease and comfort, but in every case it is short of womanhood's full dignity. So also may the slave often be well treated, even pampered, but at bottom is the fundamental mistreatment of keeping him in the state of bondage at all.

I couple the question of slavery with that of polygamy because they very naturally hang together, and because Christianity is incompatible with both of them because they both deny the human dignity which Christianity affirms.

Further we have just been told by a Chinese authority, who may be presumed to know, that these two things do in fact hang together in this place under the British flag, which is supposed to shelter neither of them.

As applied to the *Mui Tsai* question the word *slavery* is open to exception.

It is not the word I should choose myself, but it is difficult to find another, and I am very much afraid it is more the truth than any other at our command.

Slavery is a condition capable of indefinite modifications, and the word has therefore no defined and invariable meaning. Our modern conceptions of it are probably coloured considerably by the most disgraceful form in which the thing has ever been countenanced by civilised men, namely the negro slavery in the Indies and the Americas. Domestic servitude in China is not of that atrocious character, and so when it is called slavery there is an outcry. One would therefore try to avoid it, but in avoiding it we may fail to convey any true idea of the actual lot of these poor girl children who are sold out of their own families into others. The official reply in the House of Commons is that slavery does not exist in this Colony.

Such it was bound to be—imagine the sensation in England had it been anything else! It is all a matter of definition, and keeping that in view we see that we are up against the fact that it is sometimes possible to speak the truth and yet convey a thoroughly false impression.

It is true that the open auction market for human flesh does not exist here, neither does the slave hunt nor the public whipping post. It is true that kidnapping is forbidden and when discovered severely punished.

But something does exist which is a constant incitement to the kidnapper, something into which at its best no man would sell his daughter save under pressure of poverty, while at its worse any man who is a man would rather see his daughter in her grave than involved in it.

If not slavery it is certainly not full citizenship, and if any of us had to endure it slavery is what we should call it.

The bottom fact about slave-holding was expressed for ever by Abraham Lincoln:—"No man is good enough to exercise unrestricted authority over any other man." I will adopt his language to the case in point and affirm that no woman is good enough to exercise over another the amount of authority which the Chinese domestic system permits. No one denies that many mistresses may treat their children kindly and wisely. No one denies that negroes were kindly treated on some plantations in Georgia and the Carolinas. But justice, not kindness, is the first word in human relationships and a vile wrong is permitted so long as one man's chances of happiness or misery are contingent on some other man's happening to be a bad master or a good one.

It is not safe and it is not right to leave the welfare and the morals of girl children to hazards of that kind.

Cruelty, we are told, is liable to be checked by law or by public opinion, but ill-usage has to go to a great length before either the police or neighbours interfere: and what chance has a helpless ignorant child of getting her case attended to, if indeed she even knows it is anybody's business to attend to it?

I am afraid, too, that cases of cruelty are not so rare as some would have us believe. I have seen a number, and can only say that a little of them goes a long way in creating the conviction that whatever may be put forward in apology for the system it ought not to continue under the Union Jack.

The truth is the system belongs to a social condition which is passing away. Europe has long passed out of it and China is not going to tolerate it much longer. One of the speakers at the Chinese meeting on the subject gave his compatriots some uncommonly sound advice on that very point. Unfortunately advice of that kind is seldom taken. Rarely indeed do those who have an interest in cheap labour see that it would be to their interest to get out of it in good time with a good grace instead of waiting for compulsion. But in any case the servitude system is bound to go.

Polygamy also is bound to disappear from China as elsewhere. It is really the one substantial barrier remaining between East and West. Social intercourse on common terms is impossible where one set of people remains polygamous while the other has left that stage behind, for the two systems involve irreconcilably divergent views as to woman's personality and citizenship.

Young China at any rate understands this, and is aware of it also with regard to the servitude system. When Young China, really comes to power the mui-tsai system will vanish. In the early days of the Republic an attempt was made to end the system in Canton. One of the large temples was turned into a kind of industrial school for liberated girls and for a time the movement throve, though later it was checked in the general anarchy. However, we may see it set going again at any time, and then this British and Christian Colony will be found lagging behind the Chinese province.

The proposed Society here for the protection of the girls seems to hang fire, probably because even the conservative among the Chinese recognise that the system is doomed and will have to go. Public opinion is rightly suspicious of any such are organisation. Without imputing bad faith to anybody it seems too like a league of the cats in the interests of the mice.

The time is opportune, not for the annulling of all existing contracts, but for forbidding any more. Many Chinese would be glad of this and none would have a grievance, for if they reside here it is because they find to their advantage, and it is reasonable they should respect our usages. We respect theirs as far as possible, but we are under no obligation and never have been to countenance anything so alien to British law and Christian principle as the servitude of little girls on any pretext whatever. When that evil ceases the desire of many of our hearts will be brought much nearer: China and Europe will have one great barrier the fewer between them.

WATER POLO.

R.G.A. Defeats United Athletic Club.

At the V.R.C. bath last evening the R.G.A. defeated the United Athletic Club by 4 goals to 2.

Lewis (3) and Beddick scored for the winners.

NEW SHOES? STRAPPED TO THE ANKLE!

BY MARIAN HALE

Not lashed to the mast—but strapped to the ankle.

That's the ultimate and inviolable edict in shoe fashions.

You don't have to be a fine big strapping girl to get strapped aplenty.

Nothing really matters just so your shoes are strapped on.

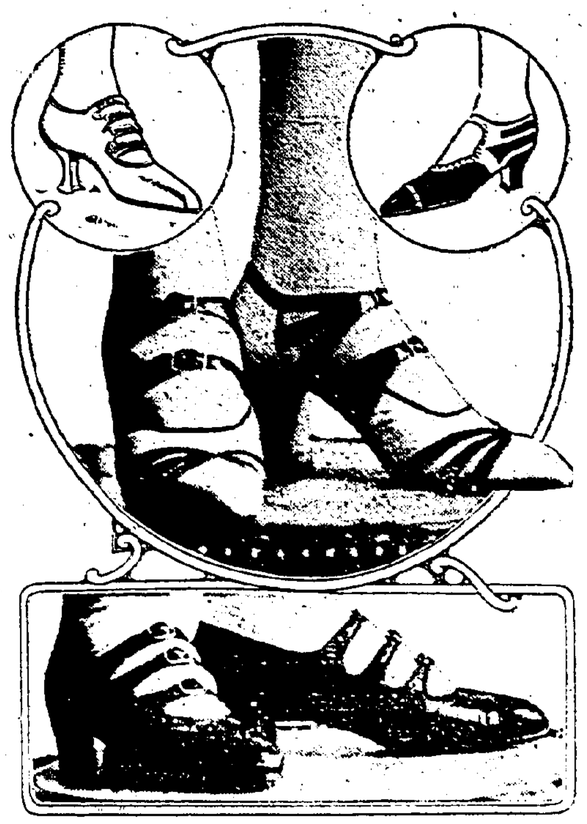
You may wear satin evening shoes with high French heels, black patent leather with Cuban heels, buckskin with common sense heels, tan kid with modified French heels—long pointed toes or short French vamps—the choice is yours with one exception—you cannot escape the straps.

Even the most mannish sports shoes show the close straps instead of lacings. To be sure, oxfords are still good but the strapped shoe is better.

And these straps are not always just simple affairs of one, two or three. Some of them start out simply and flare into triple effects as they approach the sides of the shoes, as shown in the white kid and patent leather combination in the picture here.

A street shoe with a low heel, round toe of perforated patent leather, has three straps over the instep. An attractive evening shoe of black satin with beads outlining the top has beads also over the three straps.

All of the smart shoes show shorter vamps even though they do not all go to the extreme of the French round toe.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, Aug. 13.

Public opinion is well satisfied with the Conference's decision as probably the safest under present circumstances. Especially gratifying is the removal of any difference, however light, between Britain and France. Britain and Italy, in adopting France's previous suggestion, are agreed upon sending to Silesia reinforcements if needed pending arbitration, in which eight Powers, notably China and Japan, will share. M. Briand notified at once Viscount Ishii, President of the Council of the League, which will meet in September. Faithful to its pledges the Polish Government positively denies the rumours of alleged concentration of troops on the Silesian frontier.—*Vale.*

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, Aug. 14.

The Supreme Council has passed a resolution, establishing a commission to enquire into the trials of war criminals by the German courts; also a commission for co-ordinating the relief missions to Russia. The council also expressed the wish that measures for the relief of Austria's financial distress may promptly be carried into effect. The council decided upon M. Briand's suggestion to lift the economic sanctions against Germany, provided the amount due on August 15 be punctually paid in. The military sanctions are to be upheld also under the control of the commissions now stationed in Germany. Lastly, the council unanimously reasserted that the Allied Powers will maintain intact their intimate co-operation as indispensable for the world's peace.

R.A.F. OFFICER.

To Appear Before Court Martial.

Flight Lieut. L. A. Hervey, R.A.F., will appear before a General Court Martial at Victoria Barracks on Thursday morning.

The Court will be composed as follows: President; Lieut. Col. J. R. Wyndham D.S.O., 2/Wilts, Regt. Members: Major H. Greenaway, 2/22nd Punjabis, Major H. F. J. Wallis, 2/Wilts, Regt., Capt. F. L. Brown, O.B.E., R.E., Captain J. M. Murphy, R. G. A., Waiting member.—Captain M. Glover, 2/22nd Punjabis. Judge Advocate: Major R. P. Culver, 2/Wilts. Regt., Prosecutor: Captain A. H. Bleckley, 2/Wilts. Regt.

Lieut. Hannam's Case.

The finding of the Court Martial which recently investigated the charges preferred against Lieut. D. P. Hannam, of the 2nd Wilts Regt., has been sent to the War Office, and will not be known here for some time.

CANTON EXTRADITION CASE.

One Of The Fugitives Discharged.

A man and a woman appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday on a requisition from the Canton Government for their surrender to Canton on a charge of stealing $1,100 worth of jewellery from a banker in Canton. The banker claims the woman as his concubine, who, he alleged, stole his jewellery and eloped with the male fugitive to Hongkong.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, represented the Crown, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton represented the fugitives.

The Magistrate said he had decided to discharge the male fugitive on the ground that no case had been made out.

The male fugitive was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Hazlerigg then addressed the Court on the facts of the case. He reminded the Magistrate that the complainant alleged that all the articles of jewellery were stolen from him and that none of them belonged to his concubine. Complainant stated that certain of them were his own and the others were the property of his wife and were entrusted to him for safe custody. The charge was therefore correctly laid, he being the bailee of them. With regard to some of the articles it was a case of oath against oath. Several of the articles, however, were essentially of masculine wear. There, also, it was a case of oath against oath with the balance of probability in favour of the complainant. As to the small watch which the fugitive said had been redeemed by her on a pawn ticket given her by her foster sister, Mr. Hazlerigg queried why the sister had not been called. As to the production of photographs of entries from books kept by a jewellery shop in Canton, Mr. Hazlerigg said he had not objected to their production at the last hearing, realising that in an extradition case the defence had some difficulty in getting witnesses from Canton, but it had not been shown that the books themselves could not have been produced. Under those circumstances the photographs were inadmissible. He submitted that the complainant's evidence had been consistent throughout and was just as credible as the fugitive's, in fact more so, and in this connection Mr. Hazlerigg pointed out inconsistencies in the woman's evidence. He submitted that the evidence called raised a strong presumption of the woman's guilt.

Mr. Brutton: My friend lays stress on credibility: I submit it is entirely on our side. You get a man who says he is wealthy, a banker and the owner of two other shops. He likes to see this girl well dressed, when she acted as hostess and in the same breath he says she has no jewellery whatever. I never gave her any. "He asks you to believe that enamoured as he must have been of this woman he never did anything more than dole out $3.60 and $1.80 when it had been earned in the brothel."

Continuing, Mr. Brutton asked why the Crown had not called a man who was supposed to have had custody of the watch and chain at the time when the fugitive alleged that they were in her possession. He suggested that the truth of the case was that the banker had lost face because his concubine had left him. Under the extradition law he could not get her back for leaving him unless he could prove a criminal offence. He therefore decided to accuse the woman of stealing the jewellery with the one object to revenge.

Mr. Brutton next dealt with the complainant's statement in cross-examination that his wife bought several of the articles—this wife who earned her money by tying pigs' bristles and sticking labels on match boxes was supposed to have invested this valuable source of income in no lass than seven of these expensive articles. Why was not the wife called? Proof of ownership was an essential ingredient in a charge of larceny. He did not believe that the complainant's wife would have entrusted her jewellery to her husband's care: they would have been the fruit of her labour and she would have kept them herself. Mr. Brutton submitted that no jury would believe a part of the man's jury when the other part was proved to be absolutely false.

There was some discussion as to the position of the Magistrate in regard to extradition cases as compared with cases for committal to the Sessions.

Mr. Lindsell said the point was important and he required time to consider it before he would hear the legal arguments as to the validity of the requisition from Canton, which would not be necessary if he decided to discharge the fugitive. He adjourned the case until Thursday.

NOTICE.

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HONGKONG.

NAVAL SPORTS AT WEIHAIWEI.

Commander-in-Chief's Cup Won By H.M.S. Alacrity.

Quite one of the most important events of the season at Weihaiwei is the athletic sports meeting of the China Squadron which was held this year on July 12.

The day was brilliantly fine and a large number of residents and visitors accepted the kind invitation of the Commander-in-Chief and Officers of the Fleet to be present and followed the various events with the keenest interest.

The preparation of the Royal Naval Recreation Grounds for the races and other events necessarily entailed much labour and forethought, and the Committee, with Captain E. G. H. Henderson, C.B., as president, and Commander Percy Stevens, D.S.O., as vice-present, is to be congratulated on a highly successful day where, from a spectator's point of view, everything went off without a hitch.

Presentation of prizes to successful competitors was made by Mrs. A. P. Blunt, the awarding of the Commander-in-Chief's cup to H.M.S. Alacrity provoking an unrehearsed scene of jubilation and enthusiasm on the part of her crew.

Following is a list of events and results:—

Youths under 21—100 yd. open:—Hunter, (Curlew) 1; Mosdell (Hawkins), 2; Thatcher, (Curlew), 3.

*Hurdle Race—120 yd., open:—Gregory, (Hawkins), 1; Hambley (Cairo), 2; Dickenson, (Alacrity), 3.

*High Jump—open:—Bennet, (Cairo), 1; Savage, (Ambrose), 2; Bloomfield, (Curlew), 3.

Petty Officers—100 yd. open:—Savage, (Ambrose), 1; Walden, (Magnolia), 2; Evans, (Ambrose), 3.

*Quarter mile—open:—Mathias, (Alacrity), 1; Hutson, (Alacrity), 2; Mead's, (Magnolia), 3.

Three-legged Race, 100 yds.—Sharland and Radcliffe, (Cairo), 1; Tomlinson and McAuley, (Curlew), 2; Timms and Smith, (Magnolia), 3.

Tug-of-war—(under 12) stone, Curlew, 1; Cairo, 2.

*100 yards, open:—Savage (Ambrose), 1; Dickenson and Radcliffe (Alacrity and Cairo), 2.

Fleet Auxiliaries Officers—220 yds:—Mr. Norton, (Kharki), 1; Mr. Roberts 2; (Ruthenia), 2; Mr. Russell, (Ruthenia), 3.

*One mile, open:—Hutson, (Alacrity), 1; Gilbert, (Curlew), 2; Woof, (Alacrity), 3.

Sack Race—75 yd:—Walden (Magnolia), 1; Hambley, (Cairo), 2; Jenkins, (Hawkins), 3.

Officers—100 yd. open:—Lt. Coltart, (Hawkins), 1; Lt. Crooms, (Hawkins), 2; Sub. Lt. Watkinson, (Curlew), 3.

Wei-hai-wei School—Boys' Championship Bourne, P. 1; Hunter, 2; Mc Owan, 3.

*Long Jump (open):—Gubbins, (Ambrose), 1; Lee, (Curlew), 2; Morgan, (Curlew), 3.

*Half mile open:—Weatherley, (Curlew), 1; Gregory, (Hawkins), 2; Woof, (Alacrity), 3.

Ladies Egg and Spoon Race—100 yds:—Mrs. James, (Curlew), 1; Mrs. Stopford, (Ambrose), 2; Mrs. Grubb, (Ambrose), 3.

Veterans, over 35—Stoker's Race—Sanford, (Curlew), 1; Sowden, (Curlew), 2; Gilbert, (Curlew), 3.

"Children" Race, 75yds. Heats—open:—Purcell, No. 1; Gilbert, 2; Cobbin, J. 3.

Relay Race, Team of four, 440 yds. each man—Hawkins, 1; Alacrity, 2; Curlew, 3.

Potato Race—Eight yds.—Cairo, 1; Miller, (Hawkins), 2; Radcliff, (Cairo).

Commander-in-Chief's Hospitality Cup—Capt. Henderson, (Hawkins), 1; Lieut. Booth (Curlew), 2; Capt. Evans, (Carlisle), 3.

Wheelbarrow Race—50 yds.:—Goldring and Hambley, (Cairo), 1; Griffin and Marlow (Cairo), 2; Tarrant and McCulk, (Cairo), 3.

Boat Race.—Crew of six and Cox (50 yd., round mark and back):—Magnolia, 1; Cairo, 2; Curlew, 3.

Warrant Officers' Handicap:—Mr. Gibson, (Ambrose), 1; Mr. Sonner, (Cairo), 2; Mr. Usher, (Hawkins), 3.

Tug-of-War-Catch Weights:—Hawkins 1; Curlew, 2.

Riesha Race, Officers, (Run 50 yd., pick up lady and back:—Lieut. Previte and Miss Borrett, (Hawkins), 1; Midm. Hope and Miss Crosbie (Hawkins), 2; Lt. Hutchinson and Miss Beer, (Ambrose), 3.

*Obstacle Race:—Gorgon, (Curlew), (11, Bright, (Hawkins), 2; Stanford, (Curlew), 3.

Consolation Race—220 yd.:—Hatch, (Curlew), 1; Sexton, (Curlew), 2; Greenwood, (Curlew), 3.

Band Race.—(Hawkins):—Groves, (Drum), 1; Wilson, (Cornet), 2; Northcote, (Horn), 3.

TYPHOON TRAGEDY.

Adrift for Sixteen Days.

The s.s. Phrasang, which arrived in port on Sunday, reported picking up in an open skiff about 70 miles from Gap Rock a member of the crew of a Chinese junk which was wrecked in a typhoon at sea.

The man, who was in a very emaciated condition, had a remarkable tale to tell. He was helmsman of a large trading junk which was on its way to Hoihow from Sarawak with a crew of seventeen, thirteen passengers and a cargo of timber. For a fortnight all went well and then the junk was suddenly caught in a typhoon and sunk.

The helmsman managed to to launch a small native skiff into which he with a companion jumped How the frail craft lived in the raging sea it is impossible to believe. Fortunately an old bucket came in useful in baling the water from the boat which was in great danger of being swamped every minute. The men were in a sorry plight without provisions of any kind. With no oars or sails, they could do nothing but allow the skiff to drift in the faint hope of being eventually picked up by some passing steamer. Driven to desperation after days of hunger, they took to eating seaweed gathered from the sea and to drinking rain water scooped from the bottom of the boat with the bucket. Days slowly passed but no ship hove in sight. After 13 days the helmsman's companion died from exhaustion and his body was cast into the sea. Three days later the Phrasang came along and the man's hopes revived. The steamer, some distance off passed the small craft and the man fearing he had been left to a terrible fate, threw himself into the bottom of the boat and covered his head in a piece of cloth.

Shortly afterwards the watch on the steamer sighted the craft and orders were given by Capt. R. S Heavey to return. By means of careful manoeuvring in the heavy swell the ship was brought alongside the boat which was secured by a line. Mr. W. R. Reynolds (the second officer) and the boatswain descended and after a good deal of anxiety managed to get the man aboard.

The man is at present in Hospital undergoing treatment. He is believed to be the only survivor of the wrecked junk.

EARLY HONGKONG.

Then And Now.

The attainment of the 50th year of publication of the Hongkong Government Gazette reminds us of the early days of British trade in the Far East says the *London Express* of 11th ult. We still look back with admiration upon the determination with which the members of the Co hong at Canton pushed forward their trade in the days of the Hoppo and his official colleagues. Also, we remember how, despite the heat, fevers, pirates, and other drawbacks, British merchants set out to build up the commerce of Hongkong. In those days, exiles as not so readily sent to work, in spite of the comfortable conditions, as compared with the Siberian pioneering under which it had to be performed. On January 29, 1841, the British formally took possession of Hongkong, and on May 1 of the same year the first *Hongkong Gazette* appeared. The estimated population in the village and hamlets on the island was then 7,450, with Stanley Fort on the best reports the population of Hongkong was nearly 500,000, and the trade of the Colony in 1920 totalled $212,000,000 sterling. treasure. We know only too well that solid foundations for a prosperous increase of British trade in Hongkong and elsewhere, in future years, are not being laid in Great Britain to-day, and the pity of it is that the British workman has not yet begun to realise his folly.

Officers' Hurdles:—Lt. Cdr. Coltart, (Hawkins), 1; Lieut. Crooms (Hawkins), 2; Lieut. Carslake, (Magnolia), 3.

Result of Marathon Race run on July 9:—

Hurson, (Alacrity), 1; Woof (Alacrity), 2; Gilbert, (Curlew), 3; Riley, (Curlew), 4; Little, (Curlew), 5.

*Commander-in-Chief's Cup. Points were awarded for these events in the ratio 4, 2 and 1 for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, respectively. The Marathon Race counted 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively.

The results were:—

	Points
1. H.M.S. Alacrity	25
2. H.M.S. Curlew	21
3. H.M.S. Ambrose	10
4. H.M.S.S. Hawkins & Cairo	8

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Possible U.S. Representatives.

Who will represent the United States at the coming conference on disarmament and the Pacific? This is already the subject of a great deal of speculation at the Capitol, writes a special correspondent to the *New York Evening Post*.

Here is a panel from which the American representatives are likely to be drawn, according to present indications:

Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler, Herbert Hoover, Senator Lodge, Senator Knox, Senator Borah, Senator Underwood, Senator Hitchcock, Robert Lansing.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that Secretary Hughes will head the delegation. President Harding might conceivably be drawn into it, but after all the criticism the Republicans levelled at President Wilson for going to Paris it is hardly likely that President Harding would follow his example. However, a conference held in Washington is a different proposition from one held in Paris, and the personal participation of the Chief Executive in its activities would not be open to the same argument on the score of "deserting the helm of the Ship of State." Moreover, it would hardly be the first time that President Harding had followed in the footsteps of his predecessor.

The next name that naturally springs to mind for a place on the delegation would be that of either Root or Hoover. Both are names to conjure with, particularly with the country at large. But Hoover, in spite of his position in the Cabinet, has never attained, somehow, to the innermost political confidence of the Administration. The reason is not far to seek. Though Harding leans heavily on his judgment and counsel in matters of government reorganization and world economics he could hardly count on him for that thick and thin personal and political loyalty the extreme of which would be represented, say by Attorney General Daugherty.

INDEPENDENCE OF HOOVER.

The public probably exaggerates the instability of Hoover's position by its inclination to bet on him as the probability for the first man to leave the Cabinet. The Cabinet for all important purposes is a unit to-day, and will remain a unit for many months to come. But a considerable measure of reserved independence in Hoover's case remains. Besides, he is identified in the public mind as an advocate of the League of Nations, and the present Administration will hardly want to load its delegation down with men of that "taint" from which even Mr. Hughes has not always been free.

To some extent this last objection can be raised against Mr. Root. He, too, was an advocate of the League although he may be considered to have redeemed himself by his work at Chicago in uniting the party on a compromise international plank on which the Administration is building its plans for an association of nations. Strangely enough, however, there are indications that Mr Root is not in the top good graces of the present Administration. But his record as Secretary of State, as this country's representative at The Hague, and as chief protagonist of the proposed international court making him a likely candidate for some position of great responsibility in the coming negotiations.

Dr. Butler would hardly be mentioned in the same breath with Root and Hoover were it not known beyond peradventure of a doubt that President Harding considers him as one of his very closest advisers. If there is anything approaching a Col. House in the new Administration that man is Dr. Butler. What is more, he is now abroad and has been in intimate association during these past few momentous weeks with the statesmen of Europe and the British Dominions, and is particularly well informed on the problems of the Pacific.

SENATE TO BE REPRESENTED.

The Senate will almost surely be represented. Here again President Harding is hardly likely to run the risk of subjecting himself to the criticism aimed at his predecessor for not taking a member of that body with him to Paris. Senator Lodge, as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, would be the obvious selection. But should it be considered wiser to leave Senator Lodge in the senate to handle the Administration's programme there, Senator Knox might well be drafted for the negotiations. He was Secretary of State under President Taft and is second only to Elihu Root in his grasp of international negotiations. What is more, he has been an irreconcilable and might be selected to represent that wing of the party.

Senator Borah, as the champion of disarmament, is not to be left out of consideration in this connection, but as things look now he would not particularly banker after the job.

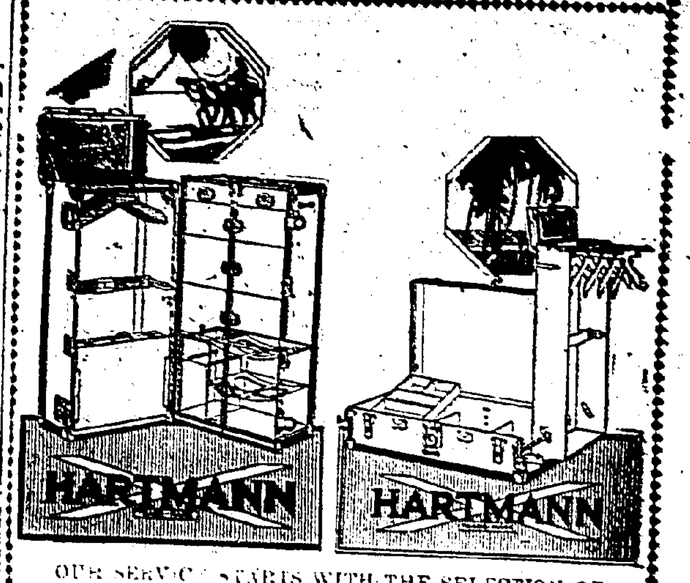
It may well be that the Administration will decide to give the minority party representation on its delegation. Should it choose that course, Senator Hitchcock might theoretically be the obvious choice on account of his long record on the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

But he is so thoroughly identified with the Wilson programme in its most obdurate form that Senator Underwood, who has always been more tolerant of compromise with the Republicans, would appear to be a more likely selection.

Robert Lansing, as the advocate of judicial rather than political settlements, and as the man who, while remaining a Democrat, broke with President Wilson at Paris, might conceivably be selected, though this is hardly thought likely at the Capitol.

A great deal depends on the scope and character of the conference, as well as on the size and quality of the American delegation. In the problems of the Pacific, for instance, the Administration may seek the advice of Thomas W. Lamont, who aided in putting through the Chinese Consortium and is familiar with the economic problems of the Far East; but that would not necessarily mean that Mr. Lamont would be considered as a member of the American delegation itself.

In this same connection the name of Roland Morris, our former Ambassador to Japan, has been mentioned. It was Ambassador Morris who conducted the recent negotiations with Ambassador Shidehara, and there is no man who represented the United States abroad under the previous Administration who won a higher reputation in diplomatic circles.



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WANTED.—By married couple for the 1st of October, five rooms unfurnished, with servants' quarters, mid level preferred—Apply Box No. 597 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A nurse for a girl aged 3½ years, at the Peak.—Apply by letter to Box No. 598 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Office in Central locality.—Apply Fuji Trading Co. Ltd.

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TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—One Flat to let in Tavri Building 41, 1st Floor, Nathan Road, Kowloon.—Apply to J. P. Vasunia 38, Wyndham Street 1st Floor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the exclusive exhibition rights for Hongkong & China of the Serial Cinematograph picture entitled "VANISHING TRAILS" consisting of a set of 15 episodes of two reels each is the property of the Middle East Films Ltd. and further that these rights can only be sold or leased by the Middle East Films Ltd. or their duly authorised agents.

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1921.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association will be held on Wednesday the 17th inst., 6 o'clock, at the Victoria Recreation Club. Representatives of Teams intending to compete in the Water Polo Shield Competition are requested to attend.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

Fourth Night Swimming Fete will be held on Friday 19th inst., at 9 o'clock sharp. Attractive programme. See Posters. Entries for open events close on Tuesday the 16th inst.

Band in attendance. Admission—Members 50 cts., Non-members, $1.00. Ladies, Sailors & Soldiers 50 cts.

Reserved seats can be booked at $1.50 at the Club.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 19th August, 1921
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 1 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

143 coils Galvanized Wire, Gauge 16-20

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Solicitors for the Estate concerned to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 19th August, 1921
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Private Collection of Old Chinese Paintings.

On view from Thursday the 18th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 22nd August, 1921
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(Full particulars from catalogue)

Also
1 Cottage Piano by "Collard & Collard"
1 Victor Typewriter (new)

On view from Saturday the 20th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Solicitors of the Estate concerned to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 17th Aug., 1921
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Private Collection of Valuable Antique China and Curios
of various periods
comprising:—

Five coloured, three coloured, famille rose, blue and white, flambe and celedon vases, jars, wall plates, bowls, pen-holders, seal boxes, white incense burners and dishes, etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday the 16th August.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 18th Aug., 1921
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 6 Stewart Terrace, No. 92 the Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
Comprising:—

Teak hatstand with bevelled mirror, Chesterfield sofa and armchairs, made by Powell Ltd., Carpet, Lace and Casement Curtains, etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner waggon, ice chest, tea tables, dinner crockery and glassware etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead, Brass mounted single iron bedsteads, Teak wardrobe with bevelled mirror, marble top washstand, toilet crockery, etc.

On view from Wednesday the 17th August (afternoon)

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

Madame LA VAUTE is showing for one week a special selection of the latest American Gowns, Blouses, Hats, and Sunshades. Ladies are invited to view, mornings only, at King Edward Hotel (46).

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show where in the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shewn in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginalm notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of $50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of $10 each so as to make such Capital $1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of $10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from $1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to $2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of $10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of $10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of $1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of $1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of $10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of $1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforementioned bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

FRUIT AND THE CHILDREN.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Sound ripe fruit is good for children, but damaged or overripe fruit is exceedingly dangerous, especially at this time of year, causing diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, indigestion and worms.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels, and can be given with absolute safety even to the youngest or most delicate infant.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are also a specific for teething troubles, constipation, colds, and croup. They bring calm, natural, health-giving sleep and promote regular development. From chemists, or direct and post free at 50 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO AID VIENNESE ARTISTS.

An exhibition of etchings and wood engravings by Austrian artists has been opened at the Medici Galleries, Grafton-street, London, in aid of the artists of Vienna.

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SLAVERY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

All About Hongkong.

Under the above heading the *Methodist Times* of July 14, has the following long article:—

There has come into my hands lately a Diary which tells, in circumstantial language, a story which, if it were widely known, ought to create a passion of moral indignation comparable to that inspired by the crusade of Josephine Butler.

Much of the Diary is too intimate and sacred for repetition. It tells the story of the call of a woman to a difficult and painful service, and it reveals the Voice which called, and the source of the strength by which the call has been obeyed.

Here are one or two extracts:—

Nov. 6, 1919. "In May, 1912, seven years before going to China, I received these words as a distinct message: 'That thou mayest say to the prisoners: Go forth; and to them that are in darkness: Show yourselves.' This morning, on waking, I heard them again, clearly and distinctly, and I understood them at last."

"'Thou hast small strength'—well, Christ knows all about that. . . . Is this an allotment of Providence which can use our disappointments better sometimes than our achievements? . . . To Philadelphia, hardly judged and judging itself hardly, Christ utters His 'Well done, thou hast small strength, but thou has done a great thing—kept the word of My patience and not denied My name.'"

"In the train, October, 1920.

We must not hope to be mowers
And to gather the ripe gold ears
Unless we have first been sowers
And watered the furrow with tears."

"——has passed over. One of the last things he did was to go through this journal. . . . Perhaps he will help us from the other side. There are furrows to plough in eternity, where His servants serve Him."

That a cause should be undertaken in such an atmosphere is in itself a vindication of its rightness. And inquiry has strengthened the impression that the Diary has given. The cause is the Abolition of Child Slavery in Hongkong, and the people who have been chosen to serve it are Mrs. Haslewood and her husband, Lieut.—Commander Haslewood, R.N.

Readers of the *Methodist Times* will recall our previous references to this subject, and in particular the article by "Watcher" which was published in our issue of June 2. Now it is possible to place before our readers further information which has been given to us in an interview with Mrs. Haslewood.

PRELIMINARY FACTS.

"Perhaps I ought, first of all, to call attention to one or two preliminary facts," said Mrs. Haslewood. "Hongkong was ceded to the British in 1842, and is now a Crown Colony. It has a population of about 200,000, of whom 6,000 are Europeans. It is controlled by a Governor and a Legislative Council. In 1844 a law was promulgated forbidding slavery in Hongkong, but it was disallowed as unnecessary, because 'the English laws as to slavery extend by their own proper force and authority to Hongkong.' In 1878 the Chief Justice of Hongkong declared that there were in the colony 'between ten and twenty thousand female slaves through the failure of the Government to enforce the existing laws.' The matter was brought to the attention of the Home Government, and the result of an enquiry was that Lord Stanley of Alderley stated that the Chief Justice had exaggerated greatly. So the matter dropped, though from time to time references were made to it in both the Colonial and British Press.

"The facts are that in almost every Chinese house there are *one or more* girls who are in virtual slavery. They are there under what is called a system of adoption, but the truth is that for a money-payment they are handed over by their parents. The police-court records contain abundant evidence of the cruelty with which they are treated. In many cases they are compelled to live an immoral life. They are the chief source of supply of the brothels of the East. It is no exaggeration to say that boatloads are brought from the mainland to Hongkong, and hundreds of them are shipped to ports in China and India.

"So far as my husband and I are concerned, the story begins in November, 1919. My husband, Lieut.-Commander Haslewood, R.N., was Superintendent of the Admiralty Chart Depot at Hongkong. One evening we were horrified by the screams of a child which came from a Chinese house. We wondered if this was anything to do with the system of child slavery of which we had already heard dark hints. The matter was reported to the police, and the reply was that 'probably it was a slave-girl.'

"At once I felt that I could not rest until I had got to know the real facts of the case. I made careful enquiries in many quarters, and then I wrote a letter to the Press. My letter in the *South China Morning Post* was followed by a leading article, which stated that the question had 'cropped up from time to time in the past twenty years, but without any result . . . and no authority seems strong and energetic enough to alter it. The old resident regards it, we regret to say, somewhat callously. Newcomers are generally shocked when they learn that such a condition as slavery exists in a British colony.'

"The suggestion which I made for immediate dealing with the evil was that some system of registration should be established which would afford protection to these unfortunate girls. I asked for the support of all those who still retained the instincts of British men and women, and said that I intended to communicate at once with the Home authorities, specially mentioning a Member of Parliament who gained firsthand knowledge of the matter when visiting the Colony, and who knew the true, sordid and shameful facts of the case. This M.P. was Colonel John Ward, who has frequently asked questions in the House on the subject, and who is helping in every possible way.

"The letter which I wrote to the Press, and the campaign which I then began roused a fierce opposition. At once there was an official defence of the system, which was not denied but justified. I am sorry to say that among those who ranged themselves in defence of the Chinese system was a prominent missionary. This is an illustration of the kind of thing that was said. It appeared in an interview with a Chinese official who has a large say in the affairs of the Colony, being an unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

"Slavery is a damnable thing in principle, but in certain cases, having regard to certain conditions, it may be a much more acceptable state of existence than freedom."

"The course of events included an extended and careful enquiry, the outcome of which was that my husband was compelled to choose between giving up his position or preventing me from continuing the campaign. He chose to relinquish his position.

"Confirmation of my contentions was provided from many quarters. The statement was made frequently that slavery in Hongkong is illegal, but the facts of the case were generally admitted. Here are two extracts from the Press:—

"On one point there will be no dispute, and that is that Chinese children are bought and sold in this British Colony without their consent being in any way obtained, and that no attempt whatever is made to hide the fact."—*Hongkong Telegraph*, November 5, 1919.

"Although slavery may not be legally in existence in this colony, a girl can be bought and sold, and she can be beaten by her owner. If that is not slavery it is difficult to know what is."—*St. John's Cathedral Magazine*.

"I want people to know also that in reply to questions in the House of Commons the truth of my statements has been admitted. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies said that a custom exists in Hongkong whereby children and girls can be transferred from one person to another by means of a money payment (Hansard, Nov. 4 1920); that no wages are paid to the children and girls who, after the transaction referred to above, are put to work by their employers (Dec. 8, 1920); and that no provisions are made with regard to the hours of labour and the kind of labour which can be demanded of even the youngest child thus handed over for a money payment (Dec. 21, 1910).

"As a matter of fact, the Government has so far done nothing which can be regarded as likely to meet the situation. The Colonial Office has issued a paper on *Mui Tsai* (servant-girls) in Hongkong. This paper describes our action as a campaign of misrepresentation, and while acknowledging the custom of so-called 'adoption,' declares that it is impossible to terminate it. 'The Chinese are above all intolerant of interference in family affairs. . . . It is in fact impossible to impose Western ideas on Chinese family life, and reforms can only be introduced gradually.' To this there is one conclusive

(*Continued on page 9.*)

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"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"GLAUCUS"	20th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

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"EUMAEUS"	5th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

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AGENTS.

EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

British Interests in the Far East.

The Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, Coalition Unionist M.P. for Denbigh, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century and After*, a very important article covering twelve pages on the subject of "British Foreign Policy." In it he draws attention to the growing tendency to withdraw from European entanglements and to reopen non-European questions, including problems of the Overseas Empire and Britain's position as the greatest Asiatic, African and Australasian Power. The predominant problem is the Pacific Ocean, where America, ourselves, Japan, and China stand at a parting of the ways. The policy of splendid isolation is impossible, even if desirable, and the governing factors of the situation lie more in the policies originating in India, Australia, Canada, and South Africa, than in any policy derived from Britain.

ALARM TO LORD CURZON'S PERFORMANCES.

The war has profoundly and fundamentally changed the nineteenth-century attitude of non-Europeans towards Europeans in general, and towards the British in particular. On the termination or the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance depends the initiation of a policy of the most far-reaching significance for the history of mankind during the present century. Mr. Ormsby-Gore summarises the Yap controversy, which raises issues of foreign policy of tremendous magnitude. The manner in which the question was dealt with by all parties was so amazing that it justifies the alarm that is being felt at the way our foreign affairs are being conducted. The questions involved in Yap are of vital concern to the British Empire and this also applies to every question arising in and around the Pacific Ocean.

Whatever our treaties or wishes may be, if America and Japan fight on the Pacific, neither side will be able to avoid infringing our neutrality. Therefore it becomes most important that the full influence of British statesmanship should be concentrated upon laying the foundation whereupon the future peace of the Far East is to be laid. Japan and America are piling up their naval armaments. America is fortifying Hawaii and Guam, and all the conditions are those which usually precede war, including Press propaganda on both sides. Unless the situation is handled by Britain less haphazardly and shortsightedly than the Yap question was handled, we are in for trouble.

JAPAN'S SENSITIVENESS.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore points out the difference between the making and the denouncing of the Alliance. If it is denouncing we must give good reason for its denunciation to the high-spirited sensitive Empire of sixty-five millions. Such an announcement would throw Japan into a state of isolation, and it is doubtful whether this would make for world peace. The Treaty had the effect of confirming Japan's claim to recognition as a first-class Power. Japan is the only non-European State so regarded, and clings tenaciously to this status, the effect of which on other Asiatics is profound.

JAPAN'S POPULATION AND JAPANOPHOBIA.

Japan's internal position is a difficult one. The population is increasing rapidly, while the standard of living is rising yet more rapidly. She must have room for her people and she must develop industrial exports. America, Canada, and Australia are apprehensive of this pressure causing expansion, partly because they fear the introduction of cheap Asiatic labour, and partly because of the results of the most delicate and dangerous factor of racial sentiment, which is going to become the great problem before humanity in the present century.

Brown and yellow peoples, if not the black, are beginning to compete with whites on terms which are not equal, but are less unequal than they were, and the peaceful evolution from the former domination of mutual co-operation between the different families of mankind is the present problem before the world, and specially before the British Empire.

BREAKING DOWN OF RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

The awakening of Asia has been hastened by the internecine struggle of the Europeans during the war. It is only just beginning, and the British Empire is gradually changing its character owing to the gradual breaking down of distinctions between race creed, and colour. In this outlook the mother country is ahead of the self-governing Dominions, and the bearing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance upon this great problem must be considered if its far-reaching effects are to be properly envisaged.

ALLIES' POLICY DESTRUCTIVE TO CHINA.

The Chinese aspect of the Treaty requires more attention than any other. Japan, America, and Britain have made mistake after mistake, not because of *malice prepense*, but as the unforeseen results of their so-called economic imperialism. Japan and ourselves could, no doubt, produce good excuses, special pleadings, plausible pretexts, extenuating circumstances, and even cite the defaults of China herself, but peace, real freedom, and prosperity in China are necessary to the world's peace. Instead we find China torn by disunion, tied up in financial obligations and bewildering international entanglements. Between us all we have almost succeeded in destroying the Chinese civilisation altogether, and have reduced an honest, hardworking population, occupying some of the richest and most profitable parts of the globe, to something very near chaos.

Statesmanship of the very highest and most courageous character is required to cut the Gordian knot, and the redrafting of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty presents an opportunity for the British Foreign Office to take the lead in this great task, and secure a real restoration to China, with the assent and co-operation of America and Japan.

A CHANGE OF HEART REQUIRED.

Not merely changes in method but changes in outlook and in heart are required. The Japanese are not exactly pleased with their performances in China. Probably their best defence is that they have merely followed European example, which, in this case, was a bad example.

In discussing our Pacific policy, we must avoid hole-and-corner arrangements with Japan, America, or China. All cards must be thrown on the table and the problem treated as a whole in full daylight. The Japanese, Chinese, and Americans are all suffering from sensitiveness and suspicion. Never before has there been such an opportunity for open diplomacy or such danger from secrecy.

INEFFICIENCY OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore strongly criticises the present British manner of handling foreign affairs by several different statesmen working in watertight compartments, instead of one man, advised by one office, with a world outlook.

If America had joined the League of Nations it might have been possible to bring the whole question of the Pacific before the Assembly of the League at a special meeting for that purpose. This being impossible, it becomes necessary to attempt to secure the fundamental objects of the League in other ways—namely by a removal of the causes which may lead to war. It is the business of statesmanship to rise to a great occasion and remove from the Far East and the West the threat of another impending calamity. Future Anglo-American relations are now passing through a critical stage. The American Ambassador's recent speech in London gives new hopes, but these will be dashed to pieces unless the Japanese question and the mandate problem raised by America are approached by both Britain and America in a more open and comprehending manner. The tone of Lord Curzon's replies to the American Notes regarding oil rights in the mandated territories has not removed the uneasiness caused by the similar tone of the American Notes. The cause of the trouble is the secrecy and reticence observed on all questions concerning the mandates. Delay combined with secrecy led to growing suspicions, and American opinion concludes that the Powers selected to exercise the mandates are up to some ramp. Never was a case where open diplomacy had so much to gain and so little to lose. We have backed the losing horse and backed it heavily.

NEED FOR FRANKNESS AND HONESTY.

Similarly, the Sino-Japanese question is only dangerous because the secrecy regarding it creates misunderstandings and suspicions. The more difficult and the more delicate a question the greater the need for publicity and frankness. Any modification of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance should be made not only with the knowledge of the Chinese and American Governments but of the whole world. The day has gone by when a few expert officials and Elder Statesmen could commit parliaments and peoples to treaties and stipulations, which they were asked to swallow as *faits accomplis*. The American repudiation of President Wilson's work in Paris was an example of this.

THE ARCANA OF DIPLOMACY.

If Anglo-American relations are to become the cornerstone of the world's peace, we must take this sentiment into account and shape our foreign policy accordingly. Foreign affairs are no longer the concern of a few individuals initiated into their mysteries. Whole nations must be carried with them by the statesmen conducting the actual negotiations on their behalf.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

"There were no people on the road except two women."—At Marylebone County Court.

Barrister at Middlesex Sessions—You had more drink than was good for you? The reply—Not in my opinion.

Solicitor at Shoreditch County Court—The witness's evidence was very definite on that point. Judge Cluer—Yes, to me a little too definite to be swallowed.

Wife at Marylebone County Court—My husband's mother just came and fetched him by the hand. Magistrate—Why, how old is he? Wife—Twenty-two.

"What do you know about engineering?" asked a solicitor at Marylebone County Court. Young man—I know all about it. I have been learning it for three years.

Judge Cluer at Shoreditch—If there is one thing that you women deserve every credit for, it is that if you have a decent husband you always pay your rent. You women deserve the respect of everybody.

It was stated at Westminster County Court that a wealthy man concerned in a case was in France. Judge Sir Alfred Tobin—If he is in the South of France he may come back without any money at all.

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ENGLISH SUGGESTION TO CANCEL WAR DEBT.

Premier's Letter to President Wilson.

A letter from Lloyd George to President Wilson dated August 8, 1920, and dealing with a proposal for cancellation of inter-Allied war debts, was placed in the record of the U.S. Senate Finance Committee last month, by Treasury officials during hearings on the Administration's Allied Loan Refunding Bill.

A cable message on the same subject from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. R. C. Lindsay, representing the British Treasury in this country, which was transmitted to Assistant Secretary Leffingwell of the Treasury Department, also was presented.

Both communications were read to the committee by Assistant Secretary Wadsworth on request of Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his letter to President Wilson, called attention to the insistence of France on strict exaction from Germany of the fullest amount of reparation the German people could pay and added:

"You will remember that Great Britain borrowed from the United States about half as much as its total loans to the Allies, and after America's entry into the war it lent the Allies almost exactly the same amount as it borrowed from the United States of America. Accordingly, the British Government has informed the French Government that it will agree to any equitable arrangement for the reduction or cancellation of the international indebtedness, but that such arrangement must be one that applies all around."

Mr. Lloyd George added that he "should like to make it plain" that there was no reluctance on the part of Great Britain to agree to the funding of her debt to the United States, but that Great Britain "cannot bind itself to any arrangement which would prejudice the working of any inter-Allied arrangements which may be reached in future."

WOULD WELCOME CANCELLATION MESSAGE.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his cable message said:—"We should welcome a general cancellation of the inter-Governmental war debts, as the existence of these international debts deters neutrals from giving assistance, checks private credits, and will, I fear, prove a disturbing factor in future international relations."

Whether any response was made either by President Wilson or the Treasury to these proposals was not disclosed.

Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, asked Secretary Mellon, who was before the committee, as to the attitude of the Treasury toward cancellation. Mr. Mellon said no such suggestion has been made to him since he assumed office, and that it would not be considered if made in the future.

The Finance Committee voted to ask the Judiciary Committee for voluminous Treasury Department records sent the latter during its inquiry into the foreign loans.

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

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Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1921.

Our Portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Bristell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:—

"For 3 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed and I now have no pain. I am writing this testimony so that other sufferers like myself may have the benefit of your marvellous medicine." In a further recent letter, nearly two years later, Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint, and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from injurious ingredients.

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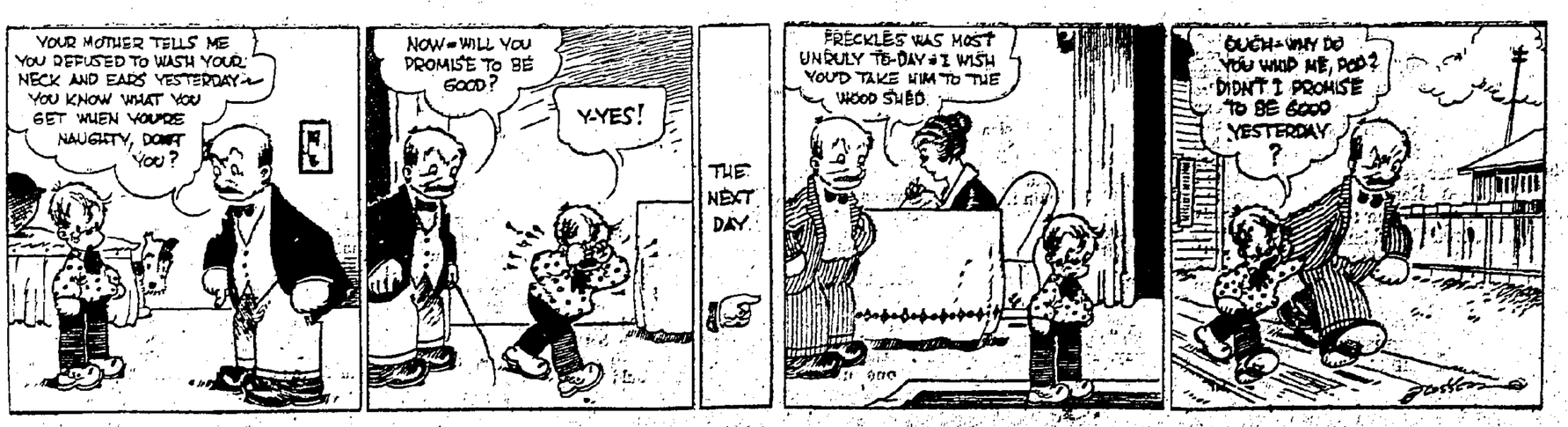
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — Yes, But Promises Don't Hold Good that Long — BY BLOSSER



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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1921.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

"It would be the gravest reflection on statesmanship if this auspicious moment were allowed to pass." Those words of General Smuts, written to De Valera on the eve of the former's departure for South Africa, will sum up the thoughts of the great majority of us who have read the telegrams to hand yesterday regarding the Irish situation. We have looked forward so eagerly to peace and we have been led to expect so much out of the present negotiations that it is hard to conceive how statesmanship can be called by that name and still permit this grandest of all opportunities to pass without tangible result. And yet, it has a hard task; how hard can easily be gathered when we read of the uncompromising attitudes of the three parties concerned.

The British Government has made an offer far in advance of anything that has even been offered Ireland before. A full dominions' status with just the necessary safeguards—an offer that General Smuts himself has advised Dail Eireann to accept. De Valera has replied that neither Dail Eireann nor the Irish people can accept the proposals, and, after pointing out why he thinks the freedom of Ireland would be illusory under such circumstances, asks for Ireland's right to secede entirely from the British crown. The Premier has pointed out the impossibility of that request and has pleaded for a reconsideration. And then Ulster comes into the picture, full of a vigorous patriotism and loudly proclaiming that Ulster will recognise no authority other than that of the King and Parliament of the United Kingdom. So far as we have news, there the position stands: three parties, Great Britain, Dail Eireann and Ulster, all where they were before the conferences and peace talk began. Have we reached an *impasse* out of which there is to be no escape save that of further strife? With whom does the next move rest? It seems to be with De Valera and his companions, who must seriously face the consequences of a definite refusal of the Government's offer. They have just met in Dublin and we must await their verdict. Reuter, so fond of giving us his own opinions, says that the southern leaders still seemed to be in buoyant spirits on Sunday and that Government circles in Dublin believe that De Valera will be persuaded to accept the terms offered. One can only hope that their belief will not be falsified.

For our own part we are inclined to think that the British Government has, in this instance, gone as far as it can go and that it has behind it the weight of the majority of British public opinion. It has tried, with generosity, to settle this old feud: its action has the approbation of a man like General Smuts and that will count a lot in the scale when men and women pass their individual judgments. Sinn Fein must realise that it is asking more than can be given it when it demands complete secession and the right to establish its own Republic—a Republic hostile to Britain. Mr. Asquith has been in opposition to the present Government because it has not offered the dominion status to Ireland before. He will be in agreement with it now, and so will the majority of thinking men and women. Here is a chance to make amends and to end a sordid chapter. If Sinn Fein throws it away in an excess of intolerance the fault will be widely recognised. The consequences—they make unpleasant contemplation.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

U.S. Minister to China.

Dr. J. G. Schurman, Mr. Crane's successor as U. S. Minister to China, will probably arrive out here in the course of the week. He sailed from San Francisco on July 30. To come out to the Far East when within a year or two of becoming a septuagenarian is not a light undertaking. Dr. Schurman is no stranger to this quarter, however. Twenty years ago he visited the Orient as president of the first U. S. Philippine Commission, and had much to do with the preparation of the four-volume report which, at any rate up to the Wood-Forbes mission, has remained the most complete investigation undertaken on behalf of the administration at Washington. He has also written an unofficial work on the islands. For Britishers there is aconsiderable element of interest in Dr. Schurman's appointment, seeing that the new Minister studied at the Universities of London and Edinburgh, which are but two of the numerous seats of learning, American and European, with which he has been associated. Until last year Dr. Schurman was president of Cornell. In addition to his writings on the Philippines, the doctor has produced several volumes upon various subjects, and, apart from his professorial and literary qualifications, the new Minister has had a number of years' diplomatic experience.

Dr. Bertrand Russell.

Having finished his engagement at Peking, Dr. Bertrand Russell is performing a short lecturing tour in Japan. Evidently the authorities in the land of the chrysanthemum, notwithstanding their antagonism to "dangerous thoughts," have decided to let Dr. Russell follow his bent. No attempt was made to interfere with him even when he informed a large body of students at Keio University that there was no hope for civilisation except in communism. This, too, occurred at an institution where disorder has lately been rife, the students having won one of the "strikes" that have become such a feature of educational life in Japan. But what is to be thought of a preceptor who, with the case of Russia before our eyes, professes that civilisation must look for its salvation to communism?

Straits Chinese.

For some months there has been an agitation among the Chinese in the Straits against the Registration of Schools Ordinance, and they petitioned the Central Government at Peking to move in the matter. This has not produced the desired effect, and now a deputation of two, claiming to represent "the Chinese of Malaya," has left Penang for London to obtain an interview with the Colonial Secretary. The objectors assert that the Ordinance is "subversive of the interests of Chinese vernacular education." A very large proportion of the Chinese in the Straits attend the British schools. As far as the vernacular schools are concerned, the measure appears to be designed to improve these institutions, something on the lines adopted in this Colony. The Colonial Office may be expected to accord the deputation a courteous hearing, and if any distinct grievance can be shown it will no doubt receive attention; but the movement has rather the appearance of gratuitous agitation, such as has come to be associated with certain Chinese organisations at Shanghai.

An Echo of Raisuli.

That picturesque character, Raisuli, brigand chief and sometime dictator in north-west Africa, appears to have had a hand in the disturbance that has broken out in Spanish Morocco. Raisuli is no respecter of persons, Spanish, French, or British. For the matter of that, he rides roughshod over his own Sultan when the humour seizes him. Probably his most celebrated exploit was the capture of the late Sir Harry Maclean—Kaid Maclean, the Sultan's British adviser—whom he held to heavy ransom, eventually paid in February 1908. Spain is being advised to cut her losses in Africa by getting out, but has responded with some spirit by sending reinforcements. A year or two ago the Spanish Government proposed to follow France's example by instituting a Foreign Legion, with "rigorous discipline, but high pay, and no questions asked."

DAY BY DAY.

NEVER HOLD ANYBODY BY THE BUTTON, OR BY THE HAND, IN ORDER TO BE HEARD OUT; FOR, IF PEOPLE ARE NOT WILLING TO HEAR YOU, YOU HAD BETTER HOLD YOUR TONGUE THAN THEM. —*Chesterfield.*

***

The Health Return for the past 48 hours records one fatal case of enteric fever the sufferer being Chinese.

***

Among those leaving the Colony to-day by the s.s. Tiresias were Mr. and Mrs. F.F. Duckworth, of the Hongkong Electric Company.

***

The remains of a Chinese boy were yesterday removed to the Kowloon Mortuary from the Causway Bay breakwater where they were dumped.

***

It was reported to the Police by Mr. Grunsell, of Holt's Wharf, yesterday, that a drawer in his office had been broken open and a silver watch abstracted.

***

Mr. W. W. Payne arrived at Yokohama on August 1 on the R.M.S. Empress of Russia to join the staff of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation there.

***

The Management of the World Theatreannonnces that "Loyalty" a six-reel Bernstein production of absorbing interest will be screened to-night at 9.15 p.m. with Miss Betty Brice in the principal role as Nell Woodward.

***

One of the patients admitted into the casualty ward at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday was a Chinese married woman who was severely injured in the abdomen and face as the result of an assault committed by a man who has since absconded.

***

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has received advice that the s.s. "Empire State" is expected to arrived at Hongkong, about August 29th. The above steamer will sail from Hongkong for San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu at noon on September 3rd.

***

Last week's return of notifiable diseases discloses the following:—plague, two fatal cases, Chinese; smallpox, two cases, Chinese; enteric fever, one case, British; paratyphoid fever, two cases, Malay and Chinese and four deaths from influenza the sufferers in the last instance all being of Chinese nationality.

***

According to the *Central China Post* Mr. A. M. S. Bailsony, first officer of the str. Kianging, who fell ill from suntroke while on the first voyage up to Chungking, was being brought back to Hankow on the str. Shasi, but died as the vesse. reached port on Tuesday evening Mr. Bailsony was an officer in the French Navy during the war, in which service he lost the use of an arm, the vessel on which he was serving having been blown up by a German mine.

BROTHEL ROW.

Soldier in Trouble.

The character of Wanchai was made the subject of an outspoken comment by the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) at the Police Court this morning when a soldier of the Wiltshire Regt. was charged with assaulting a Chinese woman, an inmate of one of the houses at Spring Garden Lane, and with disorderly behaviour when remonstrated with by Police Sergeant Shafton.

The complainant in the first charge said that she was conversing with a number of friends when the defendant came in, and slapped her face. She ran out into the street and summoned police aid by blowing a whistle.

This, the defendant, whose name is William Etherington, denied and brought a countercharge against the woman. He said that it was she who slapped his face, and when he pushed her away from him she ran into the street and blew the whistle.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the complainant remarked that she was only a woman, and would not have thought of assaulting a big, hefty being like the defendant.

In evidence, Sergeant Shafton said that in response to a telephone message he went to Spring Garden Lane and saw a dispute in progress and attracting the attention of a large crowd. The defendant was arguing with the woman, and when questioned, admitted to witness that he did assault her. He was advised by witness to take a ricksha and clear out of the locality, but was obstinate in spite of all persuasions, and, eventually, witness had to take him to the Police Station. He had to use a certain amount of force in doing so.

Etherington denied the charge of disorderly behaviour and complained of being roughly treated by the Police Sergeant who, he alleged, caught hold of him by the neck and forcibly pitched him into the Police Station.

One of the defendant's friends, who was called as witness, corroborated the man's story. It was received with some degree of scepticism by the Magistrate, who, in passing sentence of a $20 fine or 14 days' hard labour, remarked that unfortunately the district had of late been the scene of many rows in which soldiers like the defendant had figured. It was primarily the defendant's duty, by reason of his profession, to observe the peace of the district and if he could not do that, then it was much better for the police and for the people there, that he should keep away.

CANTON AND PEKING.

Dr. Yen Catechised.

(*Canton Information Bureau.*)

Canton, August 12, 1921.—The following interesting letter has been addressed to Dr. W. W. Yen of the Peking Foreign Office by Mr. Quo Tai-Chi, a member of the government here, who was sent to Peking by the Government last winter to negotiate with the Diplomatic Body for the release of the southern portion of the Customs Surplus:—

Sir,—When the report first reached me that you had instigated the issue of the secret order for my arrest by the Fengtien Military Police during my visit in Peking last February as a representative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang Shao-yi to negotiate for the release of the accumulated Customs Surplus belonging to the South, I was reluctant to give it credence. As confirmation of the report, however, has lately reached me from an authoritative source, I can no longer remain silent. I beg to ask you the following questions:

(1) Did you consider what would be the probable and natural consequence in the event of my falling into the clutches of the Fengtien Hsinen Ping who are really Chang Tso-lin's bloodhounds?

(2) And realizing the fatal consequence, did you really think the nature of my mission warranted the infliction of the penalties involved?

(3) As you had the whole force of the Waichiao Fu at your command and easy official access to the Diplomatic Body in Peking, why was it necessary for you to invoke the assistance of the Fengtien Hsinen Ping instead of dealing with me as man to man?

(4) If, however, you considered these means inadequate to deal with me as man to man why did you not send one of your yamen-runners with an "ultimatum", more especially as this course was followed by one of your colleagues with none of your foreign and Christian "training" and a shorter personal acquaintance with me?

(5.) Could it be that your long stay in Germany and your present tenure of office in Peking as a servant of the Bandit Warlord have rendered you incapable of acting otherwise than appealing to force—to crude Prussianism embodied in Chang Tso-lin and his Hsien Ping?

In the interest of your claim as a modern-educated and Western-trained Chinese and as a Chinese Christian, I venture to suggest that these questions demand a categorical reply from you.

Your obedient servant,
(sd.) QUO TAI-CHI.

HANDSOME DONATION.

Sir Alec Black has expressed his intention of giving £125 per week for three months to be distributed among the unemployed fisherman of Grimsby.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has lent to the National Library of Wales for exhibition the illuminated addresses presented to him during his recent visit.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Some years ago it was discovered by a London physician that a frog's heart, when removed from the body, would beat for some days if a certain solution were poured on it gently. Dr. Ringer, who performed the experiment, used salt, calcium and potassium chlorides. A scientist from Holland has also proved this to be possible by using a like solution, but without the potassium chloride, and allowing rays from an almost invisible piece of radium to fall thereon. The heart stops again when once this radium is taken away. A Parisian surgeon, Dr. Tuffir, also performed a remarkable operation. He made an incision in a person's chest and massaged the heart, setting it in motion again after the man had been left for dead.

* * *

Nearly everyone suffers pangs of anxiety when he sees a child leaning far out of a railway-carriage window with its full weight against the door. Soon parents will not need to tell their children to "come away at once!" for an automatic-looking device has been designed by a member of the Immingham Dock staff of the Great Central Railway Company. By this new invention the carriage door automatically locks itself, and cannot be opened, when the train is in motion, except by a special key, which will be in the charge of the guard. This key will unlock the doors even when they have been strained by intent or accident, and when the train slows down the doors automatically unlock themselves. The new device is worked from the axle of the carriage, and can be applied to single carriages.

* * *

Says a London writer: It is interesting to know that China's Grand Canal, at one time one of the world's great engineering wonders, is to be put in order and used again as a trade route between the north and south. This canal, the most famous in the world, was completed in 1350, and took six hundred years to construct. It utilizes stretches of various rivers on its route, and, including these, is over two thousand miles long. The canal proper, however, is only about eight hundred miles in length, but, as an old English writer has said: "In point of magnitude our most extensive inland navigation in England can no more be compared to the grand trunk that intersects China than a park or garden fishpond to the great Lake of Windermere."

* * *

Pearl stories seem to be apropos at the moment. Here is one which few people know. Louis Batthyany, who was executed for his share in the Hungarian rising of 1849, owned a large black pearl which he had had set in a scarf-pin. On the morning of his execution he gave the pin to his valet, who attended him to last, as a souvenir. The valet bequeathed it to his son, and the son, finding himself hard up resolved to sell it. The country jeweller to whom he offered it sent it to Budapest to be valued. There it was exhibited in a shop window, and its magnificence aroused the suspicion of the authorities. Inquiries were instituted, and it was established that the pearl had been stolen from the British Crown one hundred and fifty years before. How Batthyany had got hold of it could not be ascertained; but Great Britain bought it back for £2,500.

* * *

Thus a writer in a Home journal: There must be many Japanese still living who can remember when their countrymen would have regarded with horror the manner in which the Crown Prince allows himself to be gazed upon by the foreign crowds. So late as 1867 no Japanese seen was allowed to look upon the Emperor, who lived a life apart in the seclusion of his palace. All that was seen of him by those who waited on his commands was his back. When the rule was first modified to the extent of his leaving the palace, all shutters had to be put up, all blinds drawn, and even the crevices covered with paper, and no one was permitted in the streets. Vast changes have taken place in the island empire since then, but even to-day it is not considered quite proper and respectful by the masses of the people to look at the Emperor or his heir when they drive through the streets.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

This ball game business has opened up quite a new feature in the reportorial line of business. Local journalists—and every reporter here, of course, answers to no other description—will have to get the hang of the game, for surely the day will come when they'll have to get down to it and turn in their own "copy" of a Monday morning. Ye canna' expect the manager of a baseball team to train a bunch of ball sloshers through the week, look after the ground, arrange for the hire of chairs, see to the supply of ice-water punch for the players on Saturday and at the same time spend the best part of every Sunday playing Annie Roonie on a typewriter so that the newspapers'll have a fine account of Saturday's game in their Monday issues. No, ye canna' expect even the nob piece of a baseball team to do that for long without registering a kick. So the reporters, I mean journalists, of course, will have to get wise and for the future make Castle Peak, Fanling and Repulse Bay a secondary consideration in the scheme of things reportorial. It'll no' be easy, mind ye, for up to now I've no' noticed onything in this line among the subjects set out by the several correspondence schools and I don't believe that Pear's Annual even makes causual mention o' the game. But still wi' practice and the steady consumption of at least three Manhattans daily, no' to speak of an occasional read-up of the *Saturday Evening Post* the use and abuse of the American language shouldna' present onything very by-ordinar in the way of difficulty. Of course if the Hongkong Baseball Team would issue something in the way of a glossary it would help lots but then that's no' to be expected doing so much as they are to popularise the game. No' that would be too much. The next thing they'd be asked to do would be to run a fleet of automobiles to the ball park free, gratis and for nothing. Even, then there's some Hongkong folks that'd grumble and demand iced drinks, a sunshade and a fan when they got there.

But this ball game's here for good all right. The day will surely come when the public of Hongkong will willingly pay to see it, and small boys need the attention of an Inspector of Police. The day will soon be here when reporters'll have to put in some snappy work over Saturday night. The day will come when the home run bashers will have to give the fans a full dinner pail. Soon the homers'll be whacked into the harbour and Babe Ruths be a common spectacle in our streets. In days no' far distant the man that socks out 241 homers in a season will have a job in Hongkong for life and the prospects of a public statue if enough money can be got together before he dies. Home run statistics'll become the fashionable topic of conversation when the fans are no' arguing over the respective merits of certain grades of yarn that go to the making of baseballs. Made of wood you say? Oh! never mind. What's the use of a man being ignorant if he canna' show it occasionally?

But you journalists'll have to get hep. The fellow wi' the classy vocabulary is the chap, ten years hence, that's going to hold down the greatest number of iron men per. This is the stuff they'll have to burn up the typewriter ribbons wi' in the near future if they mean to keep their jobs:—

In a game with Shaukiwan the other day, Atta Boy socked one so high it had snow on it. Doc had time to run in and get a shower bath before grabbing the comet, but he missed it when it finally settled back to earth.

They gave an error for failing to pitch camp in the right spot.

"How do you get hits around here, anyway," yelled the disgruntled Babe. "By breaking a guy's leg, huh?"

Yeah, the big fellow likes his hits as well as the .140 hitter.

Nothing would please him better than to make Harry Heilman, Ty Cobb and Tristram Speaker take a back seat in the hit column.

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ON THE WATERFRONT.

New Tonnage for P. & O.

Nearly 150,000 tons of shipping is at present under construction in British yards for the Peninsula and Oriental S. N. Co., according to the latest information received in Hongkong by the Khyber. The exact amount of tonnage now being built is 148,500 tons and all of it, except 6,500 tons, is in passenger bottoms. There are ten vessels on the ways altogether.

The programme of ship construction for the P. and O., of which these steamers are part, is a short, but nevertheless extensive one, principally to replace the severe losses sustained by the company during the war. Quite an amount of the new tonnage is designed for emmigrant business. The nine passenger steamers, all big vessels, even bigger than some of the vessels which were lost and whose places and names they are taking, are being built in three classes. In the B class there are five 13,800-ton vessels. Two of them are almost completed. They are the Ballarat and the Baradine. These ships are being built for the Australian run by way of Cape Town and will carry only third class passenger, it is said. There will be accommodation for about 1,100 passengers on each of the "big five". Their field for business will be in the heavy emmigration to Australia and South Africa from the Old Country that is expected once the world-wide depression begins to lessen. The names of the other three ships are the Balranald, the Bendigo and the Barrabool. The appointment of masters to the first two ships to be finished has been made. Capt. S.C. Warner will command the Ballarat and Capt. B. J. Ohlson, D.S.O., the Baradine.

The largest ships under construction in this programme are the Mooltan and the Maloja, both of 20,700 tons. They are intended for the mail line from London to Australia, via Suez and are much larger than their predecessors, which were sunk during the war. They will have accommodation for about 500 first class passengers as well as being provided with cheaper grades.

Two other steamers designed to replace war losses are the Moldavia and the Mongolia, which will have a tonnage of 15,800 tons each.

The one cargo ship for delivery about the same time as these passenger vessels is the Mirzapore, of 6,500 tons.

Although no announcement has been made to the effect it is thought that some of this new tonnage will be utilised on the Far Eastern service of the P. and O. Co.

Greenock yards are building the Ballarat, the Balranald and the Bendigo, while Belfast has the Baradine, the Barrabool, the Mooltan and the Maloja under way. The Mongolia and the Mirzapore are on stocks at Newcastle-on-Tyne and the Moldavia is at Birkenhead.

Marine Court Cases.

For committing a breach of his waterboat licence by not obtaining water from a government water-works yesterday, the master of Waterboat No. 1811 was fined $10 at the Marine Court this morning. In evidence it was stated that the defendant was seen taking water from a Union Waterboat Co.'s vessel without permission—a very frequent complaint, it was said. Defendant's plea was that he was in need of water quickly and had no time to go to the proper place for it.

Failure to renew their boat licences brought 14 Chinese boatmen and mistresses before the Court this morning. All were fined $3 for their lapse, with the exception of one cargo-boat master who was fined $5.

Large Tea Shipment.

The Barber Line steamer Bellflower sailed from Hongkong this morning for New York, via Cebu and Panama Canal with a large general cargo from Far Eastern ports. Part of the cargo is a shipment of tea from Keelung which is said to be the largest consignment loaded on one steamer for New York in ten years. Altogether there are 1,872 tons of tea in the vessel for discharge at New York.

Delayed by Typhoon.

Typhoon weather which she is encountering on her voyage from Japan to Hongkong is delaying the Japanese steamer Aki Maru. The vessel was due to make port yesterday morning, but she has made no appearance. A wireless message received from the master by the Hongkong office of the N.Y.K. this morning said that the vessel was meeting with very heavy weather owing to a typhoon and would not arrive before this afternoon. The vessel is bound to Australia.

Route Changed.

On her first voyage to the Far East from Seattle the new Shipping Board steamer Hawkeye State, running under the auspices of the Admiral Line, will sail from Puget Sound on August 27 in place of the Wenatchee, which is in dock. Returning from Hongkong the vessel will be routed to San Francisco, via Honolulu instead of to Seattle, after clearing Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, according to instructions received this morning by the Admiral Line. The Hawkeye State will be allocated to the Matson Navigation Company of San Francisco on arrival there after her round voyage to the Far East.

A Wrecked Junk.

The Harbour Master (Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.) has received at wireless message from the Master of the s.s. Cyclops, stating that his ship passed a large junk, floating bottom upwards, in Lat. 23.54 N., Long. 118 14 E.

THE LATE BARONESS ALICE SLATIN.

The death took place at Territet, Switzerland, after a long and painful illness, of Baroness Alice Slatin, the wife of Baron Rudolf Slatin Pasha, the well-known traveller, and author of "Fire and Sword in the Sudan," to whom she was married in Vienna a few days before the outbreak of the war, in 1914. The baroness was before her marriage Baroness Ramberg, and was a granddaughter of the Austrian A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. By her death Baron Slatin Pasha is left with a little daughter aged five, who was sent over to friends in this country 10 days ago. Slatin Pasha did much during the war for British prisoners as head of the Austrian Red Cross for the Prisoners of War. He was in this country last year chiefly to help in the repatriation from Russia of Austrians captured in the Eastern campaign.

FIEUZAL GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so restful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees—the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves; hence the introduction of Fieuzal Glass, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection by over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare. Fieuzal lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road Central.

CANTON AND WASHINGTON.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang's Opinion.

Canton, August. 11.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang's attention has been called to the recent statement made by Dr. W. W. Yen in which he declared that China would seek at the Washington Conference, to have worked out general principles which can be applied in solving individual problems wherever they may arise in the future developments on the Pacific." Dr. Wu observed that further definition of general principles regarding China would hardly add to the definiteness and clarity of the principle of the independence and integrity of China and the doctrine of the Open Door which have been affirmed and re-affirmed in the series of Coventions entered into by Japan with Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States. The difficulty has hitherto lain in the application of these well-defined general principles to "individual problems" like Shantung and the allied and greater question of the Twenty-One Demands. And if Dr. Yen means that these two concrete and urgent issues are to be excluded from the ambit of the Washington Conference which is the view now being pressed by Japan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang is prepared to hazard the opinion that, whatever else the Conference may achieve, China will stand precisely where she does to-day. If Dr. Yen wants more general principles applicable to China and elsewhere in the Pacific region, Dr. Wu Ting-fang believes that the Covenant of the League of Nations contains a goodly assortment, to which he craves to refer to Dr. Yen.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially denies the reports emanating from Peking that communications have passed between this government and the Peking authorities regarding Chinese representation at the Pacific Conference. The reports are entirely false.

Further reports regarding the acceptability of Mr. C. T. Wang to the South are groundless and regarded in political circles here as inspired by certain interested parties.

DR. BERTRAND RUSSELL IN JAPAN.

Tells Students Communism is Only Way Out.

Declaring that the causes of strife in the world cannot be removed by Mr. Harding's proposed conference in Washington nor by "any agreement among the predatory states of the world today," Dr. Bertrand Russell at Keio University outlined what he considers to be the causes of conflict among the nations, which are nationalism and present-day capitalism, and gave his "one way out—International Communism."

The heir apparent to a British Earldom, slender and of an aristocratic bearing but showing the traces of his recent severe illness, talked to several thousand Japanese for about an hour on Socialism. The bare, white auditorium of Keio University was packed to the walls by an audience that was almost entirely Japanese, yet among them were very few kimono or hakoma; foreign clothes predominated. Scattered among the rest were a few men who might have been 40 or 45 years old, but the only gray hair to be seen was that of the scholarly appearing speaker. Most of those who listened in silence, breaking into applause only at the close of the address, belonged to the generation that is called by many the "New Japan." The nearest police officer was many hundred yards away as the "dangerous thoughts" of the Socialist were put into words on the soil of Japan.

DOESN'T MEAN MATERIAL ADVANCE.

Mr. Russell announced that the subject of his lecture was "The Rebuilding of Civilization," explaining at once that by "civilization" he did not mean the material advance the world has made but "something more spiritual and intellectual, that exists in peoples' thoughts and feelings," which he said were the things that give value to life and therefore the things "which we should seek and to which we should subordinate mechanical progress."

He believed that, considered in this light, the World War had done more harm than good, and could see in the existing international and social systems no hope for betterment. It seemed to him that there must be either the mutual destructions of all civilizations or the discovery of a new way and method for solving the world's problems. The first step toward finding such a way, he said, was to understand the causes of the present situation. Private property and nationalism he considered these causes.

Tracing briefly the growth of capitalism until in each country there are national monopolies, he said the capitalists of one country compete with those of another for markets and for raw materials. In the past, most of this competition had been for markets; in the future it would be for undeveloped resources. Here lay the cause of wars that "would be more bitter, more frequent and more terrible." "No nation," he said, "has taken an effective step toward international peace and it is not possible to do so as long as the present competitive system exists."

COMMUNISM THE REMEDY.

The solution he offered was International Communism, in which "all men are equal and there is no longer competition because all share alike in the products of labour. There would be an international control of raw materials and the substitution of a spirit of justice for competition."

The road to be taken to bring this about, he said, was long and bitter. It would not come tomorrow nor the next day nor may be in the lifetime of those present, "but when the moment comes the new economic system will be instituted by revolutions in most of the nations of the world, as the capitalists will not part with their power voluntarily, but it must be taken away from them. At that time we must adopt the same methods as those used in Russia." The co-operation of all workers and of all Socialists was needed "to sweep away national boundaries and to bring about the feeling that the whole world is one. Only in the co-operation of the whole world can we find salvation. It is only through this co-operation that industrialism will become our servant and not our master. Industrialism is capable of leading us to a new Heaven, as it has already led us to a new Hell. It is the only way to enter into a new world, perhaps not for ourselves, but for our children or our children's children."—*Japan Advertiser.*

THE CAMBRIDGE REVIEW.

In the current issue of the *Cambridge Review*, an appeal is made for subscribers, to enable the management confidently to embark on the 43rd year of publication.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand ...	... $1.45	per lb.
"Dairy Maid" ...	... 1.35	" "
"Pastry"	... 1.15	" "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream)...	... $1.25	per lb.
Australian Cheddar ...	... 1.00	" "
Picnic (own make) ...	... .50	a Jar.
Coulommier (own make)	... .40	per pat.

FISH

Fillets	80 cents per lb.
Haddocks	70 " " "
Kippers	60 " " "
Red Herrings... ...	30 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

"PHILIPS"

A "PHILIPS" LAMP IS A PERMANENT ECONOMY

SOLE AGENTS

Holland-China Trading Co.

Hong Kong

OH FIE!

Extract from the *South-China Morning Post*, August 12th, 1921:

"Only children under ten shall be allowed to 'flaunt' their bare legs and wear bathing suits without skirts at Coney Island this summer. . . . No person actually or apparently above the age of ten years shall wear any bathing suit which does not consist of stockings and tights which shall meet the stockings, a skirt which shall extend to the knees, and a waist which shall cover the bosom and shoulder-blades."—A Brooklyn Alderman's Bathing-dress Regulations.

"If you go for a swim from the Coney Beach
You must wear a full suit of clothes,
Which must cover you up from neck to feet,
You mustn't bare even your toes.

"And if you've a nose that's inclined to pry,
(Which, of course, no American's is!)
Why, then you must cover that organ too,
And muzzle your curious phiz.

"It is not the puritan strain in me,
But the thought of the risks of my youth,
When ignorance, innocence, both meant the same,
And I delved not for naked truth.

"But, since I am old (say, advancing in years)
The pleasures of youth I have scorned,
And to save all you youngsters from coming to grief
You must learn to love nature adorned."

JE N'Y PENSE.

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692

NEW STOCKS

RECEIVED

OF THE FOLLOWING

LEATHER BELTS
IN BLACK, TAN AND WHITE

SOFT COLLARS
IN PIQUE AND ZEPHYR

SILK SOCKS
IN BLACK, WHITE, GREY, ETC.

CELLO GARTERS
IN WHITE, BLACK, TAN, GREY, NAVY, ETC.

GOLF HOSE
ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146

NEW STOCKS

JUST RECEIVED.

GOLF HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
NECKWEAR FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR.
SHIRTS " " " "
SUN HELMETS —— HANDKERCHIEFS
"AERTEX" SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.
CASHMERE SOCKS in plain and many smart designs.

The above have all been marked at competitive prices; we invite inspection.

Arriving next week

"SAXONE" FOOTWEAR — GLYNS HATS & CAPS.

GINS.

Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry
Jas. Coutts & Co., Old Tom and Dry
Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry.
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom
Plymouth (Coates & Co.)
Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

13, Queen's Road Central. (Telephone No. 78.)

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,

MAKERS, EXPERT TUNERS & REPAIRERS.

Telephone 2127. 94a. Wanchai Road.

WHEN YOU THINK OF

BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

(No. 47-48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS

OF

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.

RING UP—2230.

JAMES STEER.

2, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877 TEL. 2877.

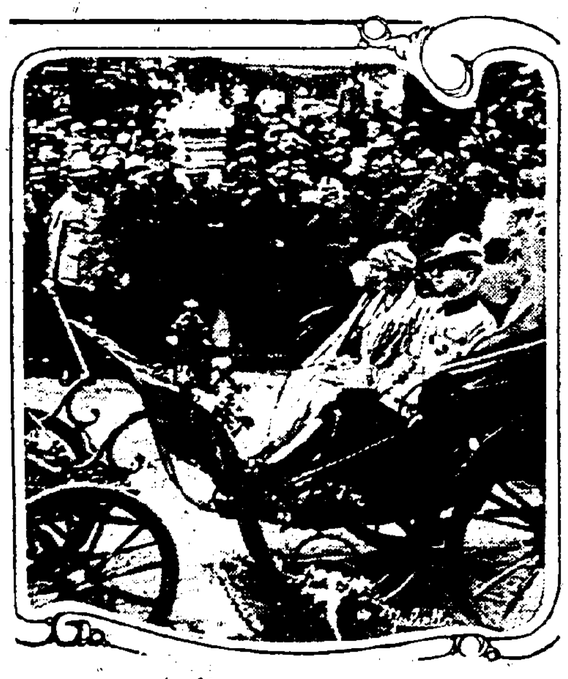
CAMERA NEWS

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington is credited with having played a big part in bringing about the Irish-English peace conference. She was sent to London by De Valera to ascertain public opinion and held conversations with influential people shortly before the call for a peace meeting.

MR. MA SOO.

Mr. Ma Soo, personal representative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the Southern Chinese republic, was sent to Washington on a special mission. He brought an appeal to President Harding from President Sun for the recognition of his government.

While peace was being negotiated, Sinn Feiners in Ireland claimed more victims. A seriously wounded man, shot in a Dublin street ambush, is shown giving a dying message to a sergeant of the police.

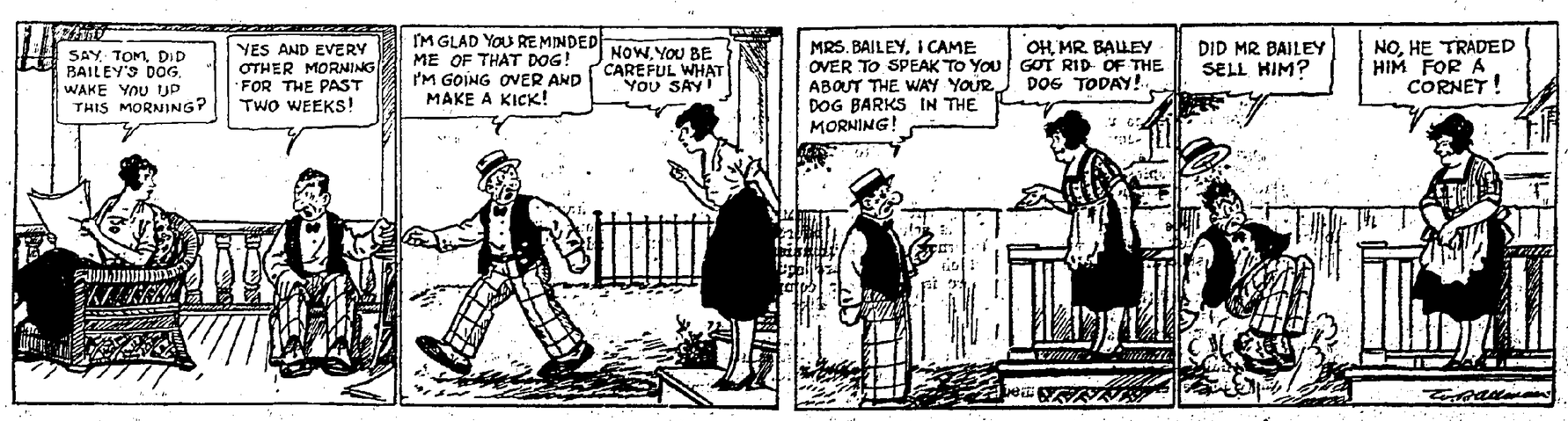


Great throngs turned out to welcome Crown Prince Carol of Roumania when he returned to Bucharest with his bride. The couple is shown here driving through the streets of Bucharest upon their return from Athens.

This newest photograph of King Alphonso of Spain was taken recently when he visited Brooklands, to view the motor races.

Blindfolding the Prince of Wales after being caught in a game of blind man's buff at a theatrical garden party in London.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS — Good News and Bad News— — BY ALLMAN



"International Banking, Shipping, Travel and Foreign Trade"

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AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

As the originators of the Travelers Cheque, thirty years ago, it has remained to the American Express Company to initiate many improvements in this safe and convenient means of carrying funds in traveling. The latest of these is the

TRAVELERS CHEQUE EXCHANGE ORDER

Issued in the amount of $500, the Exchange Order enables the business traveler to carry large amounts of insured funds compactly, without bulk, and readily convertible into every-day spending cheques of smaller denominations.

Travelers Cheque Exchange Orders are convertible into Travelers Cheques only; and only by the individual owner whose signature they bear. They are not negotiable for cash. Converting offices are listed on each Order. They are sold in the same manner under the same conditions, and at the same rate of exchange as Travelers Cheques; and are bound in the same pocket case.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM

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GREAT BRITAIN: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Edinburgh, Glasgow
FRANCE: Paris, Bordeaux, Havre, Nice, Marseilles
EGYPT: Cairo
ITALY: Rome, Naples, Genoa
BELGIUM: Antwerp, Brussels, Ostend
HOLLAND: Rotterdam, Amsterdam
SCANDINAVIA: Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm
SWITZERLAND: Lucerne, Zurich, Basle
GERMANY: Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Coblenz
SOUTH AMERICA: Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Valparaiso
THE ORIENT: Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Manila, P. I., Peking
CANADA: Montreal, Toronto

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
HONGKONG.
C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER.

"International Banking, Shipping, Travel and Foreign Trade"

SLAVERY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

(Continued From Page 1.)

reply: 'Hongkong is not part of China. It is not under Chinese Government. It is a Crown Colony, and is under British Rule."

Lord Milner suggested in November last that a Committee of enlightened and humane Chinese should be appointed to protect and improve the condition of these girls. In spite of statements in Parliament to the effect that these Committees are at work, three well-known professional Hongkong men have just recently informed me that nothing is known about them in Hongkong, and they were extremely sceptical as to whether they have ever been set up.

The point of *resale* of these children is persistently avoided by the Government. A leading Chinese resident stated to the editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press* that 70 per cent. of them were sold for profit.

INHUMAN CONDITIONS.

"There is the further question of Child Labour. British people can have no idea of the inhuman conditions under which little children in Hongkong are compelled to work. This is a typical case, and is in no sense exceptional. It is reported in the *South China Morning Post* of April 17, 1920:

"At the instigation of Dr. Aubrey, three female earth-carriers were charged before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy with ill-treating their three sons in a way which would be likely to cause them unnecessary suffering and injury. Defendants pleaded guilty.

"Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said Dr. Aubrey met defendants with their children carrying baskets of lime and earth up the Peak on Thursday morning. The ages of two of the boys were given as eleven and thirteen respectively. One of them was crying. Dr. Aubrey rang up the police, and defendants were arrested.

"Inquiries showed that on the instructions of a contractor, whom the police could not trace, the women were engaged by a head coolie to carry lime, earth and sand up the Peak, at the rate of 16 cents per picul, and they employed their children to swell their daily earnings (N.B.—The height of the Peak is 1,500 ft)

"One of the children was carrying two baskets of sand weighing 60 lbs., and the second had two baskets of earth of the same weight, while the third had 32 lbs. of lime.

"Mr. Smith (the magistrate) You cannot go out without seeing these children.

"Mr. King: Yes. I brought this case to draw the attention of the public and the parents concerned.

"Mr. Smith said that the only thing that could be done to prevent children from being misused was through the legislature.

"Dr. Aubrey said that he was sure that the carrying of such weights would do the children a considerable amount of harm, and continuous carrying would either kill the child or seriously damage his health for life. There was no doubt someone in the Colony could stop this practice. It was a disgraceful scene."

"In Hongkong there are no Factory Acts, and the result is an appalling condition of what can only be described as Child Slavery.

"As to what we can do to deal with these evils, much depends on public opinion. I have been doing all I can to interest public men, societies, and churches in the matter, and I have had much encouragement. Men of letters, editors, members of Parliament, and societies are working in order to rouse public sentiment. If we could secure the establishment of the system of registration to which I have already referred, we should have done something to lessen the evil. But nothing effective will be accomplished until we can make the national conscience sensitive, and if we are to do that we must inform the national mind. All through the work which I have tried to do I have been much helped by the record of the life and words of Josephine Butler. Perhaps a sentence from one of her speeches may be the best message to readers of the *Methodist Times*.

"'We can all oppose persistently and with courage what we know to be evil. We can all of us speak, fearlessly and faithfully and with love, that which we believe to be the truth.'"

ANCIENT FOUNTAIN-PENS.

Fountain-pens did not come into general use until the 'eighties. The first British patents, however, were obtained as long ago as 1809, while the first mention of fountain-pens is to be found in a book published in 1600.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:—

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Mattawa	C. P. O. S.	Hongay	
Haiyang	Fook Tai Cheung	Sourabaya & Saigon	
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Canton	
Benrinnes	Gibb Livingston & Co.	London & Singapore	
City of Spokane	Admiral Line	Seattle & Manila	
Providence	Kwong Man Tai	Newchwang & Dairen	
Wa Sun	Pak Hong S.S. Co.	Shan-mi	

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure.
Hailoong	D.L. & Co.	Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	16th Aug.
Saichow	Yue Woo S.S. Co.	Hoihow	"
Wa Sun	Pak Hong S.S. Co.	Shan-mi	17th Aug.
Haichow	B. & S.	Weihaiwei & Tientsin	"

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Teiresias	B & S	Antwerp	16th August
Hailoong	D L Co.	Foochow	16th "
Khyber	P & O	Japan	16th "
Sunning	B & S	Shanghai	16th "
City of Spokane	Ad. Line	Victoria	16th "
Lake Farrar	Ad. Line	Saigon	16th "
Haichow	B & S	Tientsin	16th "
Tjikaki	J C J L	Shanghai	17th "
Mingsang	J M Co.	Swatow	17th "
Aki M.	N Y K	Sydney	17th "
E. Russia	C P O S	Vancouver	18th "
Lyons M	N Y K	Panama	18th "
Trieste	D & Co.	Shanghai	18th "
Soochow	B & S	Shanghai	18th "
Fooksang	J M Co.	Shanghai	18th "
Miio M.	N Y K	Japan	18th "
Hopsang	J M Co.	Swatow	18th "
Cyclops	B & S	Liverpool	19th "
Tango M.	N Y K	Japan	19th "
Mishima M	N Y K	London	19th "
Tjitjebet	J C J L	Java	19th "
Haihong	D L Co.	Foochow	19th "
Tanda	P & O	Japan	19th "
Loongsang	J M Co.	Manila	19th "
Cheribon M	Nanyo Y K	Japan	19th "
Wingsang	J M Co.	Shanghai	19th "
Victoria	O & A Co.	Surabakan	20th "
Morioka M	N Y K	Bombay	20th "
Yingchow	B & S	Tsingtao	20th "
Japan	P & O	Straits	20th "
Yatshing	J M Co.	Calcutta	20th "
Inaba M	N Y K	Japan	20th "
Samarang M	Nanyo Y K	Java	21st "
Hupeh	B & S	Singapore	21st "
Yuesang	J M Co.	Swatow	21st "
St. Albans	P & O	Sydney	22nd "
Tottori M	N Y K.	Hamburg	22nd "
Taisang	B & S	Hoihow	22nd "
Montcalm	C P O S	Vancouver	23rd "
Fushimi M	N Y K	Seattle	23rd "
Loksang	J M Co.	Hoihow	23rd "
Haichong	D L Co.	Foochow	23rd "
Szechuen	B & S	Shanghai	23rd "
Chipshing	J M Co.	Tientsin	23rd "
Iyeion	B & S	Vancouver	24th "
Taiyuan	B & S	Australia	24th "

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Benrinnes	G L Co.	Singapore	16th Aug.
Glaucus	B & S	Singapore	16th "
Fushimi M.	N Y K	Kobe	17th "
Miio M.	N Y K	Singapore	17th "
Cyclops	B & S	Shanghai	17th "
Tango M.	N Y K	Sydney	18th "
Mishima M	N Y K	Kobe	18th "
Inaba M.	N Y K	Singapore	19th "
Glenariffe	J M Co.	Europe	19th "
Morioka M	N Y K	Kobe	19th "
Japan	P & O	Moji	19th "
Tanda	P & O	Singapore	19th "
Elpenor	B & S	Singapore	19th "
Taiyuan	B & S	Sydney	20th "
Euryalus	P & O	Singapore	20th "
Soochow M	T K K	Yokohama	21st "
Burrumbeet	B & S	Suez	1st Sept.
Eastern	M M Co.	Sydney	2nd "

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Storage Expires	Claims to be in by	Examination Date
Esther Dollar	B. D. Co.	Kowloon	Aug. 22	Sept. 15	Aug. 19
Benrinnes	G. L. & Co.	Kowloon	Aug. 25	Aug. 30	Aug. 25

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Parcels Post Service for Nanning and places beyond Wuchow is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Manila	Fushimi M.	17th Aug.
Straits	Miio M.	17th "
Shanghai	Yingchow	17th "
Saigon	Cordillere	17th "
Japan and Shanghai	Mishima M.	18th "
Australia and Manila	Tango M.	18th "
Shanghai	Hangchow	19th "
Japan	Morioka M.	19th "
Japan	Inaba M.	19th "
Straits	Tanda	19th "
Straits	Euryalus	20th "

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Philippine Is., Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island	Aki M.	Wed., 17 inst., Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	Mingsang	Wed., 17 inst., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan	Cordillere	Wed., 17 inst., 2 p.m.
*Shanghai, *N. China & *Japan	Fooksang	Wed., 17 inst., 5 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	Thurs., 18 inst., 8 a.m.
Swatow, *Shanghai & *N. China	Hopsang	Thurs., 18 inst., 10 a.m.
*Shanghai & *N. China	Soochow	Thurs., 18 inst., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & South America, & Europe via Vancouver, B.C.	Empress of Russia	Thurs., 18 inst., Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m.
Japan	Tanyo M.	Fri., 19 inst., 9 a.m.
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Mishima M.	Fri., 19 inst., Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China	Wingsang	Fri., 19 inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	Fri., 19 inst., 1 p.m.
Philippine Is.	Loongsang	Fri., 19 inst., 2 p.m.
Hoihow & Bangkok	Hanyang	Sat., 20 inst., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & *Japan	Inaba M.	Sat., 20 inst., 10 a.m.
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta, & Aden	Yatshing	Sat., 20 inst., 2 p.m.
*Swatow, *Shanghai & *N. China	Yosang	Sat., 20 inst., 5 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION.
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL ... ... U.S. $4,000,000.
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: ... over U.S. $2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.
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HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT: SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, PEKING, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.
American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques sold by us. Payable throughout the world.

R. WEUSTHOFF,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital..$50,000,000.00
Paid up Capital..... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds 8,507,678.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21 Connaught Road Central Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank, and the Equitable Trust Company of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months 3% per annum
For 6 months 4% per annum
For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYER PEI
Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Established 1918.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND.....$1,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ting Po.
Mr. Li Koon Chan, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yon Tong.
Mr. C. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek.
Mr. Ng Chang Luk, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager, Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager, Mr. Li Tse Fung.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—
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London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
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For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 5, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hankow Branch; Russian Concession.
DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING. SERVICE PROMPT.
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

J. USING LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.,

華商銀行有限公司

HEAD OFFICE
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

E. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.
A. Capital.....F. 100,000,000 £9,333,333
Paid-up Capital.....F. 50,000,000 £4,666,666
Reserve Fund.....F. 17,333,284 £1,445,107
Special Reserve.....F. 29,150,000 £2,095,666
Head Office:—Amsterdam.
Branches at The Hague Rotterdam
Head Agency:—Batavia.
BRANCHES:—
Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, Kobe, Kota Radja, Langsa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabai, Soerakarta (Solo), Tebing Tinggi (Deli), Tegal, Telok Betong, Tjilatjap, Weltevreden
Correspondents at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Acting Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK.)
Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffite, Paris.
Capital — — — — Francs 45,000,000
Reserves — — — — " 50,000,000
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bangkok, Battambang, Canton, Djibouti, Haiphong, Hankow, Hanoi, Hongkong, Montigo, Noumea, Papeete, Peking, Phom-Penh, Pondichery, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Touraine, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu
BANKERS.
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IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Y. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 11, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 3.
Authorised Capital — — — £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital — — — 1,500,000
Paid Up Capital — — — 1,350,000
Reserve Fund — — — 1,100,000
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Port Louis (Mauritius), Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, New York, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.
1, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1919.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
St. George's Building, Hongkong.
Chairman of Board of Directors Mr. Wong Shiu Ham
Chief Manager...Mr. L. S. Holum
Asst. Manager...Mr. K. T. Wong
Hongkong Manager, Mr. L. P. Allen
Foreign exchange and general banking business transacted.
Current, Savings, and Fixed deposits bear interests at rates 2%, 4% and 5% per annum respectively.

L. S. HOLUM,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1920.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling... ... ... £2,500,000
Silver $31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
G. T. M. Bidder, Esq.—Chairman.
C. M. Bodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | A. G. Lang Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | F. V. D. Parr Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | W. L. Patterson, Esq.
A. Plummer Esq. | H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager:—
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN
Manager Hongkong.....A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai.....G. H. Stitt, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1920.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum monthly balances at 3½ per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£3,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....£3,000,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1914.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.
INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 12 Months 5% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
On Demand 2% per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
2% per annum on the daily credit balances of over $100.00.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
Capitas (fully paid up)— — — Y.100,000,000
Reserve Fund — — — — — Y. 53,050,000
HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Ayres, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Fengtien Mukden, Hamburg, Hankow, Honolulu, Tokyo, Harbin, Kai Yuen, Kobe, London, Lyons, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, Osaka, New York, Peking, Vladivostock, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Soerabaya, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonoseki, Sydney, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu, Tsitsihar, Wellington.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed period at rates to be obtained on application.

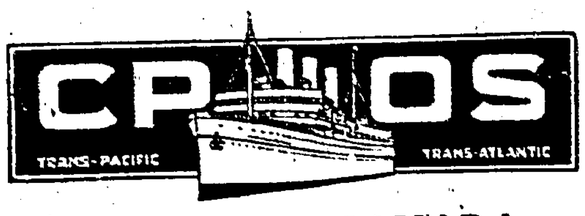
T. NISHIYAMA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1921.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: U. S. $10,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. $ 4,815,000
(Owned by the National City Bank of New York.
HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
LYONS: 27 Place Tolozan
SAN FRANCISCO: 232 Montgomery Street.
CHINA: Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Puerto Plata, Pedro de Macoris, Sanchez Santiago, Santo Domingo, Barahona, San Francisco de Macoris.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
JAPAN: Kobe, Yokohama.
JAVA: Batavia, Sourabaya.
PANAMA: Colon, Panama.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Cebu, Manila.
SPAIN: Barcelona, Madrid.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore.
BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Rosario.
BELGIUM: Antwerp, Brussels.
BRAZIL: Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, San Paulo.
CHILE: Santiago, Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA: Barranquilla, Bogota, Medellin.
CUBA: Havana and 22 others in Cuba.
ENGLAND: London.
ITALY: Genoa.
PERU: Lima.
PORTO RICO: Ponce, San Juan.
RUSSIA: Moscow, Petrograd, (temporarily closed).
SOUTH AFRICA: Cape Town.
URUGUAY: Montevideo.
VENEZUELA: Caracas.
All descriptions of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current account. Fixed deposits in local or foreign currencies rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HO
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th May 1921.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal

PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DUE LIVERPOOL
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 16	Sept. 16
*Montcalm	Aug. 27	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 26	E. France	Oct. 14	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	E. France	Oct. 28	Nov. 4
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
*Montcalm	Oct. 25	Nov. 13	E. Britain	Nov. 25	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings weekly from Montreal to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation cannot be given in Hongkong. Through reservations and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

These Trans-continental Trains Daily:
Standard Sleeping cars, Compartments & Drawing rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office Telephone 752 Cable Address CACANPAC.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong	Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong
†SIBERIA M.	20,000	Aug. 27.	SHINYO M.	22,000	Oct. 2
ANYO M.	22,000	Sept. 9	**PERSIA M.	9,000	Oct. 15.
*CHINA M.	22,000	Sept. 20	FAIYO M.	22,000	Oct. 30.

" Calling at Dairen. * Omitting at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	16,500	about Aug. 29th.
ANYO MARU	18,700	Sept. 25th.

For all information regarding passage, freight and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

GREEN STAR LINE

Operating Far Eastern services for and on behalf of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TO SINGAPORE.

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA.)

"WEST ISON" ... ... 30th Aug.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

(Via Shanghai, Japan & Honolulu.)

"WEST JENA" ... ... 30th August.

Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING	S.S. NILE	S.S. CHINA
Sept. 18th	Oct. 22nd	Nov. 3rd

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING	S.S. NILE	S.S. CHINA
Aug. 31st	Oct. 4th	Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE. PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.

ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

DOLLAR LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

STEAMERS.		SAILING DATE
"GRACE DOLLAR" ...	via Suez	5TH OCT.

FOR NEW YORK.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ...	via Panama... ...	26TH SEPT.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"...	via Panama... ...	26TH NOV.

FOR VANCOUVER.

"BESSIE DOLLAR"	26TH SEPT.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	26TH NOV.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 792

THIRD FLOOR " 795

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama:

	From Hongkong.	Arrive Seattle
S.S. City of Spokane	Aug. 16.	
" Keystone State	Sept. 2.	Sept. 22.
" Wenatchee	Oct. 2.	Oct. 22.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG.

S.S. CHINA SEAS ... ... August 25.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Abercos ... ... Sept. 5.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points

Passengers and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

GLYMONT ...	Sailing Sept. 2.
CADARETA ...	Sailing Sept. 15

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

LAKE FARRAR ... Freight ... Sailing Aug. 16.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor Hotel Mansions. PASSENGER OFFICE.

Tel. 2477 & 2478. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. BELLFLOWER ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for COPENHAGEN and other Scandinavian and Continental ports end of August/beginning of September.

Further Sailings:—

M. S. "MALAYA" .....Oct./Nov.

M. S. "PANAMA" .....Nov./Dec.

For further particulars please apply to:—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1921.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 29th August.

"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... ... 8th September.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU"... ... on or about 19th August.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 13th August.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI.
AGENT.
Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. No. 140.

Branch Office.
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
Tel. No. 155.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only.)

From Macao daily at 8.00 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m. only)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

The year has been a disastrous one for the tea trade. The Russian firms having no orders, the bulk of the crop was sent to Shanghai, and only about 1,000 half-chests were disposed of in Hankow. Even in Shanghai only a small proportion of the crop found buyers, only about 65,000 half-chests of Keemuns arrived, of which about 9,000 half-chests have been sold. The quality was better than in the previous year and fine teas realised the same tael prices, but medium and common teas were a drug in the market. Hankow teas were badly made and not wanted. 4,000 half-chests were sent to Shanghai, but had not been sold up to the end of the year. The military disturbances in Hunan prevented the sending down of any more tea, and it is estimated that about 40,000 half-chests still remain in the tea districts in that province. The quality and leaf of Ichang teas were very much inferior to the previous year's, and the price was about 20 per cent. lower than in 1919. The outlook for the China tea trade is deplorable. Large stocks have accumulated in England, and prices are so low that China tea cannot compete with Indian, Ceylon, or Java teas under present conditions. The Russian market is still closed; an attempt was made to open business relations with the Soviets, but though the tea was taken, no payment for it was forthcoming. The tea firms which still survive have enormous stocks of unsaleable 1918 and 1919 teas remaining on hand, and the godowns are choked with huge stocks of brick tea, the manufacture of which has now ceased. The teamen have such large stocks of 1920 tea on hand that it is doubtful if any new tea will be prepared for 1921, which will militate against the keeping alive of the trade till better times. While there is no sale for the old deteriorated China stocks, some business could still be done in the finer qualities of fresh teas if they came into the market; but, failing that no revival of the tea trade with foreign countries seems to be possible. The Fu Yu Company a joint enterprise of certain officials in Peking and some substantial Chinese merchants in Hankow, in which many Mongolian priests are said to be shareholders, was established in this port during the year to export brick tea manufactured in the tea-producing districts of Hupeh to North China for distribution through Mongolia by motor-cars; but the result of this venture remains to be seen.—*Hankow Trade Report, 1920, issued by Chinese Maritime Customs.*

NEW CUSTOMS STATIONS.

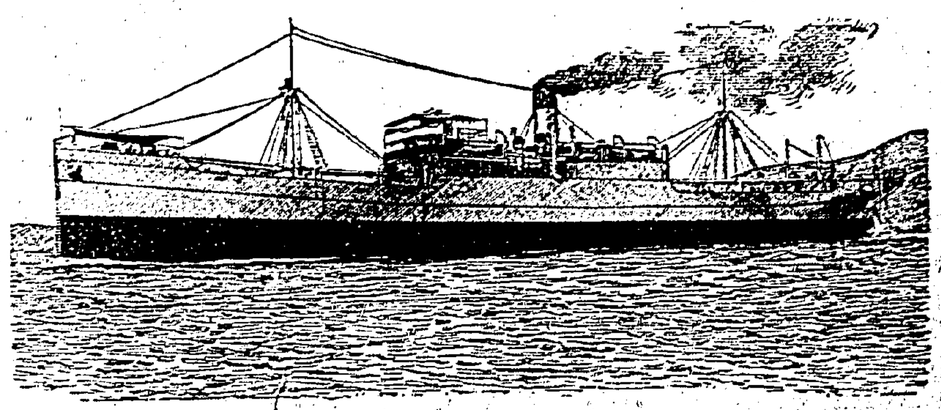
Aigun (Heilungkiang) is shortly to be provided a customs establishment, owing to its trade importance as a frontier town. Owing to the growing importance of Changchun, a special customs branch is to be established there under the administration of Harbin.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Lock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers. Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex) "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,135 tons gros

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA-APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MANELA	7,300	25th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	27th Aug.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
KASHMIR	9,000	6th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	9,000	15th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHIVA	9,000	14th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,100	20th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	
Calls at Sandakan			

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TANDA	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
NAGPORE	5,300	25th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
DILWARA	5,400	30th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are arrangements are subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24in. X 4ft. X 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (Shanghai direct) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

MISHIMA MARU ... ... Friday, 19th Aug.
SADO MARU ... ... Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU ... ... Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... ... Thursday, 18th August.
TAKADKA MARU ... ... Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MORIOKA MARU ... ... Saturday, 20th August.
TAMBA MARU ... ... Friday, 2nd September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU ... ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... ... Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... ... Thursday, 18th August.
INABA MARU ... ... Saturday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU ... ... Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. KAMEI. Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	in port	17th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjileboet ...	Japan	15th Aug.	19th Aug.	Java
Tjibodas.....	Java	21st Aug.	25th Aug.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Simaloer	Java	28th Aug.	2nd Sept.	San F'co direct

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 30th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE,

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 18th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports :—

S.S. "UMONA." Sailing the beginning of September.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to :—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Telephone 1030 Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	21st Aug.	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

	Steamers	Sailing
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	Sandon Hall	19th Sept.
London, Rotterdam H'burg & G'gow...	Kentucky	11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	19th Aug.
" "GLENTARA"	4th Sept.
" "GLENAPP"	30th Sept.
" "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENADE"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG
" "GLENAMOY"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
" "GLENTARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
" "GLENARIFFE"	20th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.
Agents
Tel. 3307. 113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Mingsang	Wed., 17th Aug. at 10 a.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Fooksang	Thur. 18th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Thur. 18th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 19th Aug. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta ...	Yatshing	Sat., 20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Yusang	Sun., 21st Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Tues., 23rd Aug. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Tues., 23rd Aug. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Thur. 25th Aug. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 20th Aug., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	...18th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Soochow	...18th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO...	Yingchow	...20th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE...	Hupeh	...21st Aug. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	...22nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Szechuen	...23rd Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	...25th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO...	Sulyang	...27th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong Aug. 16, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cusine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hailoong	W. Couper	TUES., 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haihong...	W. C. Paramore ...	FRI., 19th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 23rd Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
Regular freight and passenger service
between
JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" ... Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" ... ... Sailing on 19th August.
S.S. "Macassar Maru" ... ... Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI,

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206. Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

QUARANTINE AT KOREAN PORTS.

Quarantine is now imposed on vessels from Shanghai at the first Korean port of call.

"SET A TRAP TO CATCH A THIEF"!

Three policemen, who were employed at the London Dock in connection with the pilferage evil, have been convicted of pilferage!

SWATOW SHIPPING.

As regards the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, which reached an aggregate of 2,504 vessels, of a tonnage 2,921,869, freight facilities may be said to have resumed pre-war conditions. Of this total, the British flag is represented by 1,696 vessels and 2,113,765 tons; the Japanese flag claims 362 vessels and 414,804 tons; the Chinese flag, 266 vessels and 186,768 tons; and American flag, 34 vessels and 38,760 tons. Entries and clearances of steamers belonging to the non-Treaty Power state of Siam totalled 50, of a capacity of 57,994 tons. Dutch vessels entering the port were of the same number as in 1919, but of somewhat greater tonnage. During the year very regular communications have been maintained with Bangkok and Singapore. The several small steamers under the Chinese flag engaged in the irregular service between this port and Haiphong via Hongkong and Hoihow have been obliged to abandon the enterprise, finding it unremunerative, and their visits have become very frequent. Swatow Trade Report 1920.

SUEZ CANAL.

At the annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company, it was stated that the general shipping movement of 1920 consisted of 4,009 passages, representing a total net tonnage of 17,574,657 tons, and showing an increase as compared with the year 1919 of 23 passages and 1,560,855 tons, or 9.75 per cent., but compared with 1913, there was still a decrease of 1,076 passages and 2,459,227 tons, or 12.27 per cent. The fact that there had been an increase in the average duration of the passage was due to an exceptional cause, a large number of vessels being unable during the last months of the year to proceed at night time owing to the difficulty which some firms experienced in supplying searchlights on account of a strike of electricians. It was announced that the directors contemplated a reduction of 25 centimes per ton in the transit dues. The quantity of goods carried had increased by 22 per cent. as compared with 1919, being now only 23 per cent. below the 1913 figure. The report added that it was interesting to note the increasingly important part played in the Canal traffic by the Japanese and North American flags, which had come to replace to a certain extent the German and Austro-Hungarian flags.

SALE OF U.S. TONNAGE.

Plans to offer the surplus Government-owned merchant marine tonnage to foreign buyers have been made by the U. S. Shipping Board, subject to the approval of the new board, according to Washington mail advices. It was explained that difficulties encountered in disposing of the smaller vessels and the coal burners in the American markets have led the present Board to clear the way for their sale abroad. Tentative plans for paring down the Government's merchant fleet through sale overseas, officials said, contemplate the disposal of the wooden ships, the slower moving type of vessels of 5,000 and 6,000 deadweight tons and less, and larger coal burning craft, including some of the former German vessels taken over during the war, but regarded as less serviceable to American needs than some other types. Among the important decisions awaiting the new Board is whether the Government is to attempt to sell its merchant fleet to private owners as quickly as possible or to operate the ships until they can be sold gradually as market conditions permit. Other problems awaiting solution are the ultimate disposition of the giant former German liner Leviathan, now tied up in New York, ratification of the working agreements between the Hamburg-American Line and the Ship and Commerce Corporation of New York and the North German Lloyd and the United States Mail Steamship Company, and the question of the establishment of preferential railroad rates for commodities moving overland to and from American vessels. The question of the sale of intoxicants on American passenger liners also is expected to be brought before the new Board.

NOTICES.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 16d. 12h. 15m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—A depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 27° N. and Long. 132° E., moving N.E.

August 16d. 12h. 22m—Pressure has decreased moderately over S. Japan and Oshima. It has increased considerably over the Bonins, and moderately at Shanghai and Guam.

The Bonins typhoon continues on a northerly track.

The depression or typhoon which was to the east of Formosa yesterday, has moved rapidly to north-eastward. The depression over S.E. China has moved westward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 73.49 inches, against an average of 59.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. or variable winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 16, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z", on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	on date. at 8 a.m.	on date. at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.47	29.47	29.49
Temperature	88	81	86
Humility	73	91	77
Wind Direction	W.N.W.	CALM	E.
Wind Force	2	0	
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 15th 88

Lowest open air Temperature on the 16th 81

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, Aug. 16.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rates: closing Rates on Page 10.

SELLING.

T/T	2/8⅝
Demand	2/8⅞
30 d/s	
60 d/s	
4 m/s	2/9
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	117
T/T Japan	103
T/T India	265½
Demand, India	—
T/T San Francisco & New York	49¾
T/T Java	157
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	6.35
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/10⅛
4 m/s. D/P	2/10½
6 m/s. L/C	2/10¾
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/11⅞
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	52¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	6.95
6 m/s. Francs	7.15
Demand, Germany.	
Demand, New York	49⅜
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	205½
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	205½
On Yokohama	103
Demand, Manila	Nom. 105
Demand, Singapore.	117
Demand, Batavia	157
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	77½
Sovereign	Nom. 7.15
Gold leaf per Tael	50.40
Bar Silver, ready	38
forward	37⅝
Bank of England rates	5½%
New York/London	3.67

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par.
10 "	1/2% pm.
5 "	3/8% dis.
Canton sub. coins	15.3% dis.

Hongkong Aug. 16, 1921.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—
HONGKONG HOTEL (Hongkong)
REPULSE BAY HOTEL (Repulse Bay) PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon) (under construction)
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS (Pedder Street) RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
REPULSE BAY GARAGE
PROPRIETORS:
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Point of Observation		Highest W. L. ever recorded Feet	Lowest W. L. ever recorded Feet	1921 W. L. Aug. 14 Feet	1921 W. L. Aug. 15 Feet
Wuchow.	West River	+79.50	-2.42	27.93	27.00
Kongmoon.	"	+14.70	0.80	5.70	6.10
Linkonghow,	North "	+37.00	0	6.00	6.00
Samshui.	"	+27.25	-5.00	7.60	6.90
Sheklung.	East "	+15.15	-0.98	1.21	1.05

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
9.00 "	to 9.30 a.m.	" 10 min
9.30 "	to 12.30 p.m.	" 15 min
12.30 "	to 12.30 p.m.	" 15 min
12.30 p.m.	to 2.30 p.m.	" 15 min
2.30 "	to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min
5.00 "	to 8.30 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.		
8.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min
11.30 a.m.	to 12.00 noon	" 15 min
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 min
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 p.m.	" 10 min
5.30 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	" 15 min
6.00 p.m.	to 8.30 p.m.	" 10 min
8.30 p.m.	to 8.19 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.

BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TIDE TABLE.

15th to 21st Aug., 1921.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	15	m 7 8	6.5	m 0 19	3.6
		9 7a	4.4	2 15a	1.5
Tues.	16	m 7 49	6.7	m 1 p	3.4
		9 31a	4.5	2 47a	1.3
Wed.	17	m 8 24	6.3	m 1 53	3.2
		9 58a	4.7	3 18a	1.2
Thur.	18	m 8 55	6.9	m 2 36	3.0
		10 20a	4.8	3 48a	1.2
Fri.	19	m 9 25	6.9	m 3 14	2.8
		10 38a	5.0	4 13a	1.2
Sat.	20	m 9 56	6.8	m 3 53	2.7
		10 55a	5.1	4 39a	1.4
Sun.	21	m 10 25	6.6	m 4 31	2.6
		11 10a	5 3	5 20a	1.7

m morning; a afternoon

NOTICE.

(MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, IMOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAIYO, SHINNEW, KAMADA, KAMITAMADA, BIBAI and OTUBARI.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISAL."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Co.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE Co.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KOMURA, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE CORONET

PICTURE HOUSE DE LUXE

GRAND REOPENING TODAY!
The Great British Melodrama
"A WOMAN of PLEASURE"
With Blanche Sweet
Seven Stirring Reels
and
the latest Topical Budget.

Come and see our $1000 Screen in operation!
Come and hear the best orchestra in the Colony!
Come to the only British House in Hongkong!

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT SUN
AT
11. 12.35. 2.10. 3.45 and 7.15.

KOWLOON THEATRE

Tel. K484 August 15th & 16th. Tel. K484
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
Episodes 1, 2 and 3.

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
EDITH ROBERTS
in
"A TASTE OF LIFE"
THE FAMOUS L-KO BEAUTY GIRLS
in
"BELLES OF LIBERTY"
Super-productions at ordinary prices.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.			
H.K. & S. Bank	n.	735	
" £35 paid	b. 432½	sa. 435	
Bk. of E. Asia	b.	152	
Marine Insurances.			
Cantons	b.	405	
North China	n	153	
Unions	sa.	230	
Yangtszes	b.	24½	
Far Easterns	b.	22¼	
Fire Insurances.			
China Fires	b.	120	
H. K. Fires	b.	325	
Shipping.			
Douglases	b.	54	
H.K. Steamboats	b.	25½	
Indos (Pref.)	b.	38	
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	b.	285	
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	b.	282	
Shells	b.	102/6	
Ferries	b.	28½	
Refineries.			
Sugars	n.	193	
Malabons	n.	55	
Mining.			
Kailans	b.	82/6	
Langkats	n.	10½	
Shanghai Loans			
S'hai Explorations	b.	$ 1	
Raubs	b.	32/-	
Tronohs	b.	18/-	
Ural Caspians	s.		
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.			
H.K. Wharves	b.	90½	
K. Docks	n.	193	
S'hai Docks	n.	123	
N. Engineerings	n.	12½	
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.			
Centrals	b.	140	
H.K. Hotels	b.	215	
H.K. Lands	sa.	198	
H'phreys Est.	b.	10	
K'loon Lands	b.	40	
L. Reclamations	b	130	
West Points	b.	50	
Cements	b.	17½	
China Light old	b.	11	
Do. Light new	b.	10.90	
China Providents	n.	12.10	
Dairy Farms	b.	25¼	
Electrics H.K.	sa.	23¾	
Electrics Macao	b.	22	
Hongkong Ropes	b.	24½	
Hk. Tramways	b.	13.30	
Peak Trams, old	n.	9	
Do. new	n.	1	
Steam Laundries	b.	8.60	
Steel Foundries	b.	10¼	
Water-boat	n.	16	
Watsons	b. & sa.	8.10	
Wm. Powells	b.	18.00	
Wisemans	b. ex rts. cum div. 31		
do New issue	b.	25	

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. TEIRESIAS:—Miss K. E. Graham, Mr. A. A. Turner, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. F. F. Duckworth, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Orr, Mr. J.A.E. Bates, Mr. G. C. Watson, Mr. & Mrs. C.W.M. Bion, Miss Betty Bion, Miss E. M. Lord, Mrs. E. M. Greanwell, Mrs. M. S. Law, Miss Minnie Law, Miss M. E. Law, Master J. P. Law, Mrs. C. K. Gibbings, Mr. G. Oakley, Mr. E. A. Towfick, Mr. R. A. King, Miss M. Bertram, Mr. J. W. Leicester, Mr. F. Dennis, Mr. J. R. Coyle, Mr. W. F. Denby, Mr. E. J. Potinger, Mr. D. H. Mothersole, Mr. W. J. Grinnan, Mr. A. R. Finch, Mr. O. F. Savege, Mr. & Mrs. E. Norbury, Mr. & Mrs. H.H. Dye, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Marshgreen & Mr. Somers Ellis.

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